

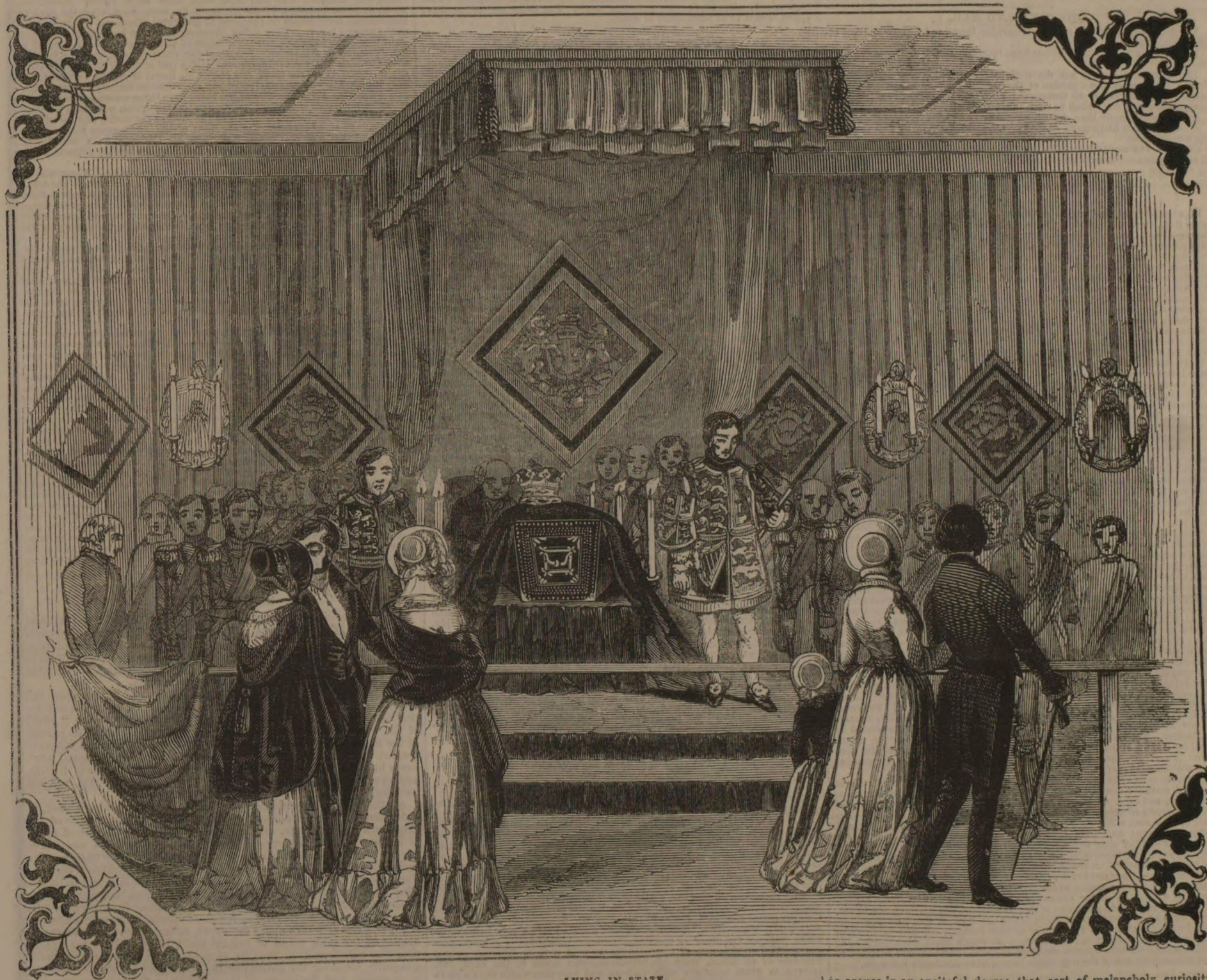
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 53.—Vol. II.]

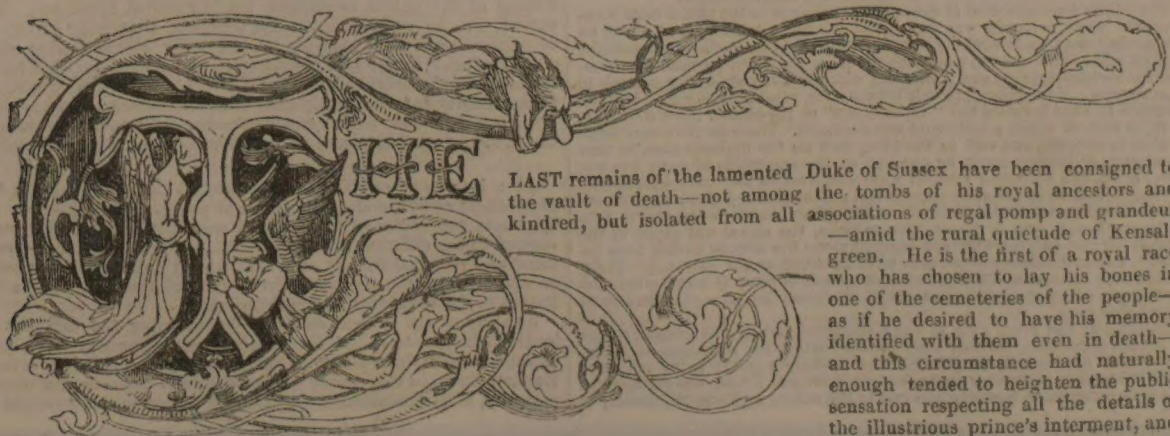
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1843.
OFFICE, 198 STRAND.

[SIXPENCE.]



LYING IN STATE.

THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.



THE LAST remains of the lamented Duke of Sussex have been consigned to the vault of death—not among the tombs of his royal ancestors and kindred, but isolated from all associations of regal pomp and grandeur—amid the rural quietude of Kensal-green. He is the first of a royal race who has chosen to lay his bones in one of the cemeteries of the people—as if he desired to have his memory identified with them even in death—and this circumstance had naturally enough tended to heighten the public sensation respecting all the details of the illustrious prince's interment, and

to arouse in an excited degree that sort of melancholy curiosity which carries throngs of living to gaze upon the last solemn obsequies of the revered and distinguished dead. Those dismal ceremonies are now over. They took place on a sweet spring morning of serene beauty, which we would fain regard as typical of that repose of spirit which all good men look for after their last journey is made.

We have in this day's paper endeavoured to keep pace with the strong general interest excited in the public mind by the succeeding events of the death, lying in state, and funeral of the royal duke. We have procured the many illustrations which are displayed upon our leaves at lavish expense and under an amount of official kindness for which we tender our warmest thanks to Lord Delawarr and Sir William Martin, from whom emanated such considerate courtesy. The pages of the illustrious prince stood in costume to our artists previous to the ceremony; the library is described by Mr. Pettigrew, long his private librarian and familiar friend; and all the other drawings have been made under the sanction of authority which places their authenticity beyond dispute. We trust, therefore, that we shall have fully met the expectations of our readers; and although we must deeply regret the occasion which has called our exertions forth, we may yet assure them that every public event of equal importance will ever be as fully and industriously recorded by us, both in news and art. We will now not allow further comment to trench upon the circumstantial details of the one absorbing topic of the week.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household, attended divine service on Sunday morning in the Chapel-royal, Buckingham Palace. The sermon was preached by Archbishop Wilberforce, from Numbers, chap. xxiii. v. 26. The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Vane.

On Monday morning the usual bulletin was issued, containing the gratifying intelligence of her Majesty's uninterrupted convalescence; and during the week her health was so improved, that it was considered unnecessary to issue any further bulletins after Tuesday.

The inquiries at the Palace on the part of the diplomatic corps and of the nobility and gentry, after the state of the Queen and the royal infant, continued during the week to be most numerous.

The Duke of Wellington has issued cards for a grand dinner on Wednesday next, to the directors of the Concerts of Ancient Music, his Grace being director for the evening.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL.—Her Majesty has been pleased to command that this great event of the fashionable season shall take place on Friday, the 9th of June. The ladies patronesses comprise every person distinguished in royalty, rank, and fashion, and it is confidently anticipated that the ball this year will be of unprecedented splendour.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR CLAREMONT.—Should her Majesty's health and strength continue to improve as rapidly as may be hoped, the Queen and her illustrious consort, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the newly-born Princess, will leave Buckingham Palace for Claremont, about the 20th instant. The stay of the Court at Claremont will be prolonged until within a few days of the period of the Ascot races, which will commence on Tuesday, the 13th of next month. Her Majesty is expected to proceed to Windsor (and to remain at the Castle until the departure of the Court to Ireland), about the 10th proximo. No period has yet been fixed for her Majesty's visit to Dublin; but it is not expected that the Sovereign will leave England until the latter end of July, or the commencement of August. Indeed, it is not anticipated that the magnificent and gorgeous fittings in the interior of the Royal Victoria and Albert yacht will be completed much before that period.

We regret to have to announce the death of Lady William Bentinck, which took place in Paris, on Monday last, after a long and protracted illness. Her ladyship had the honour for many years of being the personal friend of her Majesty the Queen of the French, and of her Royal Highness Madame Adelaide. Her memory will be much regretted by a numerous circle of friends, and deeply felt by the poor, towards whom her benevolence and charity were ever inexhaustible.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The following arrived in town on Thursday forenoon by extraordinary express from Paris.

PARIS, MAY 3.—Intelligence has been received from Bombay to the 1st of April.

The Governor-General has declared that henceforward the province of Scinde shall constitute a portion of the British Territory, and he has appointed General Napier as Governor. Slavery will be abolished, and the navigation of the river shall be open to all nations.

In Hyderabad more than £1,000,000 sterling has been found. All disturbance had ceased excepting upon the frontiers of Scinde and in the Bundelkond.

CHINA.—The news from China is to March 22. It is favourable. No fact of any importance had occurred up to that date.

COUNTRY NEWS.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—INCENDIARISM.—The village of Madley, about six miles from Hereford, continues to be the scene of a succession of diabolical outrages which are a disgrace to any country or people. Some miscreants have conceived the horrible plan of setting fire to stacks and outhouses belonging to various farmers in the parish, and during the present month no less than four fires, the fiendish acts of incendiaries, have occurred. On Monday night last, or rather about one o'clock on Tuesday morning, a barn or outhouse was discovered to have been fired, and, although every effort was made by the villagers to check the devastation, the whole was burned to the ground. The secrecy with which these nefarious schemes are planned and executed is astonishing, and about as inexplicable as the lawless conduct of "Rebecca and her daughters" in Wales. Large rewards, varying in amount from £100 to £300, have been offered for the detection of the marauders, but as yet without producing the desired effect.

WILTSHIRE.—HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.—A labouring man, named Isaac Litten, belonging to the parish of Risey, with his wife and four children, having been ejected from their cottage, were sheltering, on the night of Friday, the 21st ult., in a miserable hut which they had constructed of hurdles and straw, covered with a piece of cotton patchwork, in Golden Rose-lane, in the above parish, when, about half-past ten o'clock, the fire not being properly extinguished, the place ignited. Litten and his wife escaped unhurt, leaving three of the children, aged respectively five, seven, and ten years, in the flames, without making any attempt to rescue them. Before any assistance arrived the poor children were burnt to death. On examining the ground where the fire took place some blood was discovered. This excited suspicion, and on examination of the bodies the skull of one of them was found to be fractured. This added to the suspicious nature of the circumstances, and the father was immediately apprehended. About nine months ago a child belonging to the same person was found drowned in a ditch near the same place; suspicion at that time fell on the parents.—A very fearful sensation, of course, prevailed in the neighbourhood, and a coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday week. The jury were sworn in a cottage adjoining the lane, and, after making a very minute examination of the bodies and of the spot where they were burnt, adjourned to Mr. Pinniger's, of Seven Bridges farm, to take evidence. The father and mother of the children were both examined, but the dogged indifference with which the father made his statement, combined with the low, brutal appearance of the man, caused a general feeling of horror in the jury-room.—A man, named Wheeler, deposed to having heard Litten threaten to set fire to the hurdles in consequence of the police warning him to leave the lane.—After a very protracted deliberation, the jury returned a verdict—"That Isaac Litten wilfully set his tent or camp on fire, thereby causing the death of his three children."—The verdict was received with great satisfaction by the surrounding inhabitants.

SALISBURY.—The nomination of a candidate to serve in parliament for this borough, in the room of Mr. Brodie, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, took place on Wednesday last, when the Hon. E. P. Bouverie, the liberal candidate, was proposed by Dr. Fowler, seconded by Mr. Squary, and Mr. Hussey, the Conservative, was proposed by Mr. Jacob, seconded by Mr. Hetley. The rival candidates having addressed the electors the mayor called for a show of hands, which he declared to be in favour of Mr. Bouverie. A poll was then demanded, which was appointed to take place at eight o'clock next morning.

SALFORD.—DESPERATE OUTRAGE.—On Wednesday night week, about half past eleven o'clock, a number of persons, with fire-arms, sledge-hammers, axes, and other weapons, broke down the gates, and forcibly entered the brick works of Messrs. George Clarke Paulding and Co., of Regent's-road, Salford, and wilfully and maliciously destroyed the brick tables and barrows thereon; and then broke into a building and destroyed all the tools, and trampled upon and destroyed about 50,000 bricks. Several of the same persons also repeatedly fired at the watchman appointed to protect the said brick works. A reward of £30 is offered for their detection.

STOCKPORT.—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About a quarter past 8 on Monday evening a fire, which resulted in the destruction of a considerable amount of property, originated in the cotton-mill of Mr. Thomas Fearnley, cotton-spinner and calico-manufacturer, of the Weir-mills, Chestergate, Stockport.

SUNDERLAND.—DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT SOUTH HETTON PIT.—On Friday week an explosion took place in this colliery, situated in the coal district between Durham and Sunderland, by which three lives have been sacrificed, and thirteen persons seriously injured. The accident is stated to have arisen from one of the trap-doors having been carelessly left open.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Four regiments are ordered from Canada to the West Indies, the 2nd battalion Royals, 23rd, 71st, and 88th.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Major Hope's company, 7th battalion, proceeded on Tuesday morning from Woolwich to London, and from thence by railway to Liverpool, on their way to Ireland, to relieve Major Freer's company, 6th battalion.

SURGEON STEPHENSON of the 3rd Dragoon Guards was thrown from his horse whilst marching with the troops from Walsall on their route to Ireland, and received several severe injuries of the head and collar bone.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Captain Mowbray, of the East India Company's Cavalry, second son of Lieut.-Col. Sir Robert Mowbray of Cockatree, in Fifeshire. Captain Mowbray had for a short time past been residing at the United Service Club, in Queen-street, Edinburgh, of which he was a member.

A rumour is gaining ground that an alteration is to take place in the present uniform of the Navy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PERNANCE, April 30.—The Ann Elizabeth, from Falmouth to Wales, has put in here leaky with bows stove, &c., having been in contact with the Catharine, from Wales to Falmouth, off the Longships last night, where the latter foundered; crew saved. The Helena, Guilt, from Rotterdam to Liverpool, has been floated into the pier; nearly all her cargo saved.

CONSISTED AT SEA.—On Saturday morning, about four o'clock, the Juno, of Leith, got in contact with the Rhinoceros, of North Shields, when the latter almost immediately went down and was lost. The crew fortunately were saved and brought ashore at Tarmouth.

LOSS OF THE BARBARA ANN, or ST. JOHN'S, N.B.—By a letter from Malaga, bearing date the 18th ult., we learn that the brigantine Barbara Ann, of New Brunswick, 136 tons register, laden with fire-bricks and coke, from Port Talbot and bound to Alicante, went down at sea in the Bay of Biscay, in lat. N. 43 17, long. W. 11, W., after having experienced the most severe gales and continued bad weather, all hands being saved. The stem of the above vessel came on shore in Diegle Bay on the 11th ult.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

QUEEN'S BENCH.—THURSDAY.

THE CHARTISTS.—This day being the day appointed for passing judgment on the several Chartists convicted at the late assizes, the court was crowded immediately after the opening.—Mr. Dundas, Mr. Sergeant Murphy, &c., addressed the court in arrest of judgment with regard to those defendants who had been convicted only on two counts.—The court granted the rule for arrest of judgment, and the second day of next term was appointed for showing cause against the rule.—The court then proceeded to read over the evidence taken on the trial of Cooper and Richards, who were convicted at the late Staffordshire assizes.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—Elizabeth Roberts, a female in the service of the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, was committed from this office by Mr. Twyford, charged with stealing two diamond rings and a locket from the house of her master. George Johnson, one of the poor-rate collectors for St. Leonard's Shoreditch, who was committed for three months to the House of Correction, for embezzling nearly £800, money he had collected on behalf of the parish, had suddenly expired that morning in the prison. In consequence of his age, nearly 70 years, the governor of the prison had, out of kindness, placed him in the convalescent ward, where he appeared to be very comfortable, and told one of the gaolers that he had felt better in health since he had been in the gaol than he had for a number of years before. On Tuesday night he complained of feeling rather ill, got worse during the night, and was a corpse in the morning. He was a man very much respected among the parishioners, and his death has occasioned the greatest regret and sympathy, as a notion very generally prevails that little else than negligence occasioned the defalcation in his accounts.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF WATCHES, PLATE, &c.—On Tuesday morning, between the hours of three and four o'clock, as police-constable Peters, 353 K, was going his rounds, he observed that the shutters of the shop-window of Mr. Middleton, watchmaker and jeweller, Arbour-terrace, Commercial-road, East, were somewhat disturbed, and, upon a more minute inspection, he found that the bar which was placed across the whole length had been bulged out in the centre by placing stones behind it, so that the centre shutter could be displaced. He instantly knocked at the door, and upon gaining admittance into the shop, discovered that some expert thieves had, after removing the shutter, cut away a square of glass, and carried off a number of watches, chains, and, in fact, every article of property within their reach, with which they got clear away. The value of the property stolen is said to be from £400 to £500.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday the 16th ult., the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was being dispensed in the United Secession Church, Old Meldrum. Mr. Alexander Webster, one of the elders, had just brought into the church a portion of the sacramental elements, set them down, and was in the act of arranging the communion table, when he suddenly, and without any premonition, fell into the arms of a brother elder, and instantly expired.

Last week an unfortunate man named Wingrove, a stone-sawyer, was killed at the new Royal Exchange by the falling of a hammer head from the hand of a fellow workman, employed at a height of fifty feet above him.

AWFUL EXPLOSION AT A FIREWORK MANUFACTORY.—Another of those alarming accidents which so frequently occur in buildings of the above description took place on Monday afternoon, shortly after five o'clock, in Regent-street, Lambeth-walk, on the premises occupied by Mr. Ralph Fenwick, firework manufacturer and pyrotechnical artist to the Queen; by which one poor man, named James Field, sustained such frightful injuries, as to render his death a matter of certainty, and two others, the one a son of Mr. Fenwick, and the other a workman in his employ, were dreadfully burnt in various parts of their bodies. The origin of the accident is thus explained by young Fenwick.—He states that he was engaged in charging a fusee in the charging-room, when by some accident which he is totally unable to account for, it exploded in his hand. He immediately threw it down on the floor and ran out towards the workshop, but before he could make his escape the whole apartment was on fire, and the sparks from some of the fusees communicating with the workshop, in less than a minute the whole building was blown into the air. The southern wall fell in a body to the ground, but the other portions of the building were scattered in every direction, covering the gardens of several of the adjoining houses. A large portion of the materials fell upon the roof of the storehouse, breaking through the tiles, and rendering the salvage of that portion of the premises perfectly miraculous. The various engines of the brigade establishment, with Mr. Braidwood and Mr. Henderson, and that of the West of England office, were on the spot a very short time after the explosion took place, but so complete had been the destruction caused by the explosion that very little water was required to extinguish the burning embers. Mr. Fenwick was at Astley's Theatre when the accident occurred, and was summoned to witness the dreadful scene by one of his sons. The neighbourhood was in a state of the greatest excitement during the whole evening, and crowds of persons congregated near the spot. Mr. Fenwick's premises are in the immediate neighbourhood of those formerly occupied by the unfortunate Mr. D'Ernst, who, it will be remembered, lost his life with three others by the occurrence of a similar calamity about twelve months since.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—On Tuesday a court was held for the despatch of business. Alderman Copeland proposed Mr. Stevens, son of deputy Stevens, of Bishopsgate Ward, as a candidate for the office of surveyor of the western district, one of the situations vacant by the death of the late Mr. Montague. Alderman Lucas, whose hearty appearance in this court after the report of his sudden departure from this world was greeted with loud applause, seconded the nomination of Mr. Stevens, and described him as a gentleman in every respect worthy to fill the office to the satisfaction of the corporation. There was but one other candidate, but he retired as he had found that the interest possessed by Mr. Stevens was overwhelming. Mr. Stevens was then unanimously elected.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—The collection at this establishment received a rich addition on Thursday last, by the arrival of five giraffes, three antelopes, several jerboas, monkeys, and other animals, which have been brought from Egypt by the last Oriental steamer, and have since been recruiting their strength at Southampton after their long confinement on ship-board. The arrival of these extraordinary denizens of Africa in the yard of the railway station, and subsequent journey to the gardens, created much interest. They are accompanied by two attendants from Dongola, who have been with them from their first capture.

LAST OBSEQUIES OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

THE LYING IN STATE.

The remains of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex lay in state, on Wednesday, at Kensington Palace.

That the occasion had excited to the utmost degree the attention of the public was shown by the immense influx of visitors from all parts of the metropolis and the neighbourhood. Those who remembered the difficulty and danger attending such scenes on former occasions thought to avoid them by attending at a very early hour, so as to secure the first entrance before the great mass of visitors should arrive. Accordingly, as early as four o'clock in the morning, notwithstanding that there was every appearance of unfavourable weather, a number of respectably-dressed persons had assembled in Kensington, at the entrance to the palace, awaiting patiently the opening of the gates, although that was not announced to take place until nearly ten o'clock. Towards eight o'clock a vast number had assembled; but, as the hour of opening drew near, thousands of persons were congregated on the spot, or approaching towards it from different points. Vehicles of all kinds, from the private carriage down to the hack cab, arrived in great numbers with visitors, and were afterwards drawn up in long lines on every available spot in the near neighbourhood of the palace. In consequence of the excellence of the police-arrangements, and the general disposition of the public to observe order, there was no confusion or irregularity, and not a single accident occurred.

Ten o'clock was the hour at which the public generally were to be admitted, and all the necessary arrangements of the police were made and completed long before. Those arrangements will be found detailed below.

The public were admitted at the carriage entrance to the palace from Kensington. Here a barrier was placed, on the right hand side of which an avenue had been made running parallel to the wall that encloses the gardens on that side. This avenue was enclosed from the carriage road by a substantial wooden barrier, and it was of a width to allow about five persons to pass abreast. At regular intervals between the great entrance gate and the entrance to what is called the "Clock-court" of the palace, there were barriers, at each of which a policeman was stationed. These barriers were made to slide in grooves, and rest in the brick wall on the opposite side, so that the stream of visitors could be checked at the expiration of every five minutes or so, as a sufficient number were admitted to the state apartments beyond. As soon as about 50 persons had passed through those apartments and obtained egress at the other side of the palace, on the broad gravel walk at the south-west end of Kensington-gardens, the signal was given at the nearest barrier, and the different barriers along the avenue having been removed, an equal number of persons were admitted at the entrance. Thus, without any confusion, a column of visitors was constantly moving into the apartments where the body of his Royal Highness lay, though of course at a very slow pace.

Entering at the great gate at the Kensington end of this avenue, where an immense crowd of persons were posted waiting for their turn to go in, you passed up towards the palace. The distance appears to be not more than 200 yards; yet rather more than an hour and a half was occupied in the slow progression from the one end to the other, such was the density of

the crowd. Arriving at what is called the Clock-court, at which again barriers had been placed, you entered a sort of corridor leading to the grand staircase and entrance to the state apartments. At this point the first view was obtained of the arrangements of the interior.

At the foot of the grand staircase, and at the end of the corridor, were stationed three of the domestics of his late Royal Highness, dressed in the royal livery of crimson, and blazing with gold lace. They stood immediately in front of the entrance from the corridor, and pointed the way upwards by a staircase or gallery mounting round to the right. The interior of the grand hall in which these domestics stood was hung with black cloth in the form of a pall, and festooned at the top. Coming out of the broad daylight of the outer court into the comparative gloom of this interior, the effect was very striking, the bright uniforms of the servants shining brilliantly, while the rest of the apartment was covered with a rich deep crimson reflected through coloured blinds on the windows overhead. The black pall assumed a kind of purple hue, and over the rest of the room there was a kind of subdued light that prepared the eye for what would otherwise have been a sudden contrast between the glare of daylight outside and the deeper gloom of the funeral chambers. The long column of visitors, their mourning attire contrasting strongly with the rich dresses of these domestics, passed round to the right, and up the staircase, at the top of which is a short gallery. At this spot, facing you as you come up the staircase, and thrown into shade by the black hangings of cloth that obstructed the light, stood M'Kay, his late Royal Highness's piper. This man is of almost gigantic height and Herculean proportions, and, dressed as he was in the most brilliant ornamental dress of his country, and with a noble black plume in his cap, his figure was very imposing, and, if the expression may be allowed on such an occasion, picturesque. For so faithful and attached an attendant on the Prince a better station could not have been found than here, at the very entrance of the apartment where his deceased master lay.

Leaving the short gallery at the top of the staircase, visitors passed into the anti-room to that in which the body of his late Royal Highness lay in state. This room was entirely hung with black cloth, fluted up the sides and on the top. The light of day was wholly excluded, but around the room, at intervals of two or three yards, were massive silver sconces, each bearing two wax tapers. The artificial light struggled ineffectually with the darkness of the chamber, and the effect of the whole as you passed through to the inner chamber was very solemn and imposing.

At the entrance to the inner chamber, called on court occasions the "Presence-chamber," stood on either side of the doorway two favourite domestics of the late prince. On the right was Hunnemann, the Hanoverian Jäger of his Royal Highness, and on the left another domestic, who was known as his Burmese page.

From this point the first view of the coffin was obtained. Like the anti-room, this chamber was also hung with black cloth fluted. Round the room, at equal distances of about two yards, were fixed upon the cloth 14 emblazoned escutcheons of the arms of his Royal Highness, and in front of each two wax tapers. They failed, however, to spread more than a very dim light round the chamber, but the absence of strong light of course added to the solemnity of the scene. Fronting the entrance and raised a few feet from the floor was the coffin, covered with a pall of black velvet with white silk facings. Upon the coffin was placed his Royal Highness's coronet, and over it upon the wall was a large escutcheon with her Majesty's arms emblazoned upon it. On either side of the coffin were three massive silver candlesticks with enormous wax candles, by the light of which were seen the chief mourners, who sat in a raised chair at the head of the coffin, and the officers of state, who stood around. On the right of the coffin stood Sir Augustus Clifford, as Usher of the Black Rod, and Mr. Pulman, in a magnificent tabard, as Richmond Herald. On the left were two other officers, whose position required their presence on the occasion.

The arrangements of this room were in excellent taste. There was all that could appeal to the imagination of the spectator and attach to the scene a solemnity befitting the occasion, without the slightest approach to theatrical display. The persons whose duty it was to direct the proceedings of the visitors performed their office noiselessly and effectively, and there was nothing whatever calculated to disturb the feelings called up by the so near presence of the dead.

A railed passage, winding round a pillar to the right of the entrance way, conducted the public out of the Presence Chamber into the room adjoining, called the Queen's Dining-room. This room was also hung with black cloth, as was the adjoining room—the Queen's Gallery. Through a window in this room a temporary way had been made for the egress of the visitors, who passed down a wooden staircase erected for the purpose upon the gravel walk beneath, which leads into the broad walk of Kensington-gardens.

The general arrangements for the prevention of confusion were deserving of great praise. Although so many thousands of persons were admitted there was not the slightest interruption to that decorum which ought to prevail on such an occasion. Though, of course, the chief object was to prevent disturbance and confusion, all the provisions for that purpose appeared rather in the light of facilities to the public convenience than obstructions and causes of irritation, as is too often the case. The police performed their duty quietly and unobtrusively, and the visitors behaved with the utmost decency and submissiveness to the authorities. Those who remember the crushing and crowding that occurred on the occasion of a similar ceremony on the death of the Duke of York will be surprised at this; but the regularity and decorum that prevailed were the subject of general admiration.

The gates at the end of the avenue leading into Kensington were closed at four o'clock. During the whole of the day a stream of people had moved slowly through the palace. Besides those inhabitants of Kensington who were admitted between eight and ten o'clock this influx of visitors continued without intermission from ten o'clock until a quarter past six, when all who had got into the avenue before the gates were closed at half past four had passed through. The number of persons who were present during the day is estimated at upwards of 25,000. Visitors passed three abreast through the state apartments. From the time of entering the gates at the end of the avenue it took two hours to pass through the palace and out again to Kensington-gardens.

THE FUNERAL.

Thursday being the day appointed for the interment of the remains of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex, thousands of persons were seen wending their way through the City, towards Kensington, even at the early hour of six o'clock in the morning, in order to be in time to witness the funeral procession as it passed from Kensington Palace on its way to the cemetery at Kensal-green.

The morning, which was occasionally cloudy, and gave a grave and serious aspect to the face of nature, was ushered in by the solemn pealings of the bells of the various City churches, and gave "note" of the "preparations" which were going forward in another portion of the metropolis, through the medium of which the last sad tribute of respect was about to be paid to one whose social and personal attributes had endeared him to a large and distinguished circle of friends, and gave to him a character with the people generally that will not soon be forgotten.

All the principal warehouses in the City were completely closed, as were also many of the shops. Indeed, such was the state of the City down to 12 o'clock, deprived as it was up to that hour of much of its busy and bustling population, to think of business was out of the question, for the great mass of the human family that usually crowded and jostled each other in their daily avocations between Temple-bar and the Bank were not to be seen within those limits. The City, consequently, wore a solemn and quiet appearance that accorded well with the occasion. The shipping in the river, too, wore the semblance of sadness, for their colours were only half-mast high, and the churches along the shore, as far as the eye could reach, displayed the same token of respect and loyalty. The same feeling that was manifested in the City seemed to pervade the metropolis generally, for along the entire line to Kensington the shops generally were closed, and the houses of the nobility in the neighbourhood of the West End had their blinds drawn—thus displaying, as far as external show could do it, respect and regard for the illustrious prince now no more. The great body of the public that we noticed on their way to Kensington were, generally speaking, dressed in accordance with the occasion, which was another proof of the general feeling of the public respecting his late Royal Highness. We observed, too, in compliment to the occasion, that many of the places of public amusement were announced to be closed during the day and evening. About 11 o'clock a troop of Light Horse that had been stationed in the neighbourhood of Kensal-green returned to Knightsbridge Barracks, and shortly after cabs and vehicles of every description, crowded with well-dressed persons, were seen returning from the great point of interest, where thousands had been collected.

KENSINGTON.

As early as six o'clock on Thursday morning the different roads leading to the town of Kensington were thronged with persons anxious to obtain a sight of the solemn and imposing ceremony. Barriers were, in the course of the previous day, erected along the pathway, from the entrance gates of the palace to the principal door,

to prevent any pressure from the crowd. The whole of the A division of police were on duty from an early hour at the palace, and the T and V divisions were stationed at short intervals along High-street, Church-street, Church-lane, &c., on the route towards the cemetery. The number of policemen employed on the occasion was upwards of 2000, and such were the admirable arrangements made that not the slightest inconvenience or obstruction occurred during the entire of the proceedings.

In the town of Kensington all the shops were closed, and from many of the houses mourning flags and banners were displayed. From the palace-gate to the extremity of the town a line of seats was erected, and the windows and house-tops were filled with spectators, the greater portion of whom were of the more respectable class, and were attired in deep mourning. During the morning the bell of Kensington Church, on which the royal standard was hoisted half staff high, was tolled at intervals. The seats and scaffolding in front of the houses were in many cases hung with black cloth; and the whole of the town presented a sombre and melancholy appearance, strongly evincing the deep sympathy and respect entertained for the late duke by all classes of the inhabitants, to whom he had been endeared by his affable demeanour and kind and social qualities.

Shortly after seven o'clock the carriages of the nobility and friends of the illustrious duke began to arrive at the palace, where they were received by the marshals and royal footmen in their state liveries, over which they wore black crape scarfs and hatbands. Among the earliest arrivals was his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who declined alighting from his carriage, and directed it to be drawn up on one side of the principal entrance, where it remained until the procession began to move, when it dropped into the line immediately after the royal carriages.

The Earl of Delawarr and Lord Ernest Bruce, the Lord and Vice Chamberlain, and Garter King at Arms, assisted by Mr. Superintendent May, of the A division, were early in attendance, and directed all the arrangements of the ceremonial.

At half-past seven his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, chief mourner, attended by Colonel Keats and Baron Knesbeck, arrived, and was followed shortly afterwards by the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Marquis of Breadalbane, wearing long mourning cloaks. Immediately afterwards a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, under the command of Captain Pitt, took up their station on either side of the palace, and a company of the Foot Guards was stationed directly in front of the entrance, on the opposite side of the carriage-way. All the officers wore crape on their arms, and the standards, drums, and musical instruments of the band were also enveloped in crape.

At a few minutes before eight o'clock the solemn procession began to move from the palace. It was headed by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, and a military band playing the Dead March in "Saul."

Immediately afterwards followed—

A Mourning Coach, drawn by four horses, in which were the Pages of his late Royal Highness.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by four horses, in which were the Pages of his late Royal Highness.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Medical Attendants of his late Royal Highness.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Medical Attendants (Dr. Chambers, Dr. Holland, &c.) of his late Royal Highness.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Vicar and Curate of the parish of Kensington.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Chaplains of his late Royal Highness.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Equerries of the Royal Family.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Equerries of the Queen Dowager.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Equerries of the Queen, Col. Grey and Lord Charles Wellesley.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Equerries of his late Royal Highness.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Heralds.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Lord and Groom in Waiting on his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the Vice Chamberlain and the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

The State Carriage of his late Royal Highness, drawn by six horses, the servants in deep mourning, in which was the Coronet of his late Royal Highness, borne on a black velvet cushion, by one of the Equerries of his late Royal Highness, and accompanied by Gentlemen Ushers to the Queen.

At precisely a quarter past eight,

Escort of Cavalry.	THE HEARSE. Drawn by eight horses, adorned with Escutcheons of his late Royal Highness's Arms,	Escort of Cavalry.
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drew up in front of the palace, and the coffin, containing the remains of his Royal Highness, was carried down the principal staircase on the shoulders of twelve of the undertaker's assistants, and deposited therein. On its appearance the immense crowd of spectators uncovered, the Guards presented arms and lowered their standards.

After the hearse followed a mourning carriage, in which was Sir Augustus D'Este; and then followed the private carriages of the nobility, among whom we observed the Earl of Arran, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl of Rosebery, Lord Dudley Stewart, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Yarborough, the Earl of Zetland, Mr. Milbankes, Lord J. Russell, Lord Howick, Lord Palmerston, Lord Morpeth, Lord Halliburton, Lord F. Gordon, Lord Augustus Fitzclarence, Viscount Duncannon, Lord Nugent, Lord Cottenham, Lord Dunmore, Captain Murray, Mr. W. Ellis, Sir Moses Montefiore, the Hanoverian Minister, Sir B. Hall, Baron Rothschild, D. Salomons, Esq., the Dean of Ely, Colonel Fox, Lord Marcus Hill, Mr. Tuffnell, the Earl of Scarborough, Lord Dinorbin, Captain O. Gore, &c.

After these came:—

Escort to the Chief Mourner. Cavalry.	A mourning Coach, with six horses, in which was THE CHIEF MOURNER, attended by his two supporters, the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Marquis of Breadalbane. The carriage of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. The carriage of her Majesty the Queen Dowager. The carriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The carriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. The carriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia. The carriage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. The carriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester. [All the carriages of the Royal Family were attended by the Royal footmen and pages in their state liveries.]	Escort to the Chief Mourner. Cavalry.
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A mourning coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the executors named in the will of his late Royal Highness.

Private carriages in which were the immediate personal friends of his late Royal Highness, invited to attend the solemnity.

A detachment of cavalry.

The procession extended for nearly a mile in length, and the last of the carriages had left the palace a few minutes after nine o'clock.

The only accident that occurred during the setting down and taking up of so large a number of carriages in the limited space in front of the palace was the breaking down of a private carriage, in turning round, after having set down at the entrance of the palace; the forewheels separated from the body, and the vehicle came down with a sudden crash, but fortunately no person sustained any injury. It was calculated that between 25,000 and 30,000 persons were assembled in Kensington and in the immediate neighbourhood.

PROGRESS OF THE PROCESSION FROM KENSINGTON PALACE TO THE CEMETERY.

The starting of the procession from the palace, and its progress down the palace avenue, before it could reach the high road in Kensington, was necessarily witnessed by comparatively few, when considered in proportion to those who gained a view of the mournful and impressive cortege when it had once gained the open road, and slowly proceeded on its way to the cemetery. When once it had emerged from the palace avenue, and commenced its route along the High-street, thus passing through the very centre of Kensington, thousands upon thousands of eager and curious spectators beheld the sad, yet gorgeous spectacle.

Along the town, as the procession moved slowly through the High-street, the utmost interest and curiosity were exhibited by the crowds assembled in all parts,—in the roads, on the pathways, and in as well as on the houses. Every window seemed to have as many

spectators stationed at it as could by any possibility gain a view of the mournful cavalcade. Scaffoldings were also erected in many places before the shops, &c., to accommodate spectators. In many instances along the line the windows were completely removed, so as to afford the inmates of the houses better opportunity of seeing the procession. The effect produced by this was very remarkable, as the houses almost looked as if they had been gutted by fire.

The cortege having proceeded through the High-street, Kensington, to the old church, turned up Church-street and passed along Church-lane; each side of the road, all the way, being lined with a dense crowd of spectators. All, however, was most quiet and orderly, owing to the excellent arrangements of the police, who, being stationed all along the route, about three or four yards apart, maintained the most perfect discipline and order among the people.

When the procession had reached the Swan, it turned into the Uxbridge road. Here it stayed a short time (as was the case, also, at different parts of the route), while the band, in their state dresses, and with the drums muffled, performed the Dead March in "Saul." In fact, the martial and impressive music was continued throughout the greater portion of the distance, and added most materially to the effect of the whole scene.

The procession was now passing the walls of Kensington Gardens, and the top of those walls was covered with persons anxious to gain a view of the cavalcade as it passed. It made another halt of a few minutes before turning from the Uxbridge-road, into the Queen's-road, leading to Westbourne. The appearance of this part of the line was very extraordinary. Not only were hundreds seated on the walls of Kensington-gardens, and stationed in front of the gate leading to them, but numbers of omnibuses and other vehicles were drawn up by the side of the road, and were filled inside and out, and their roofs completely covered with spectators. In many parts of the line not only was there every accommodation for persons to view the procession from the erections prepared for that purpose, but placards announced, in many places, that "stands for carriages" might be procured by those ready to pay for the convenience. Many had taken advantage of this, and, in several parts of the line of road, private carriages, pleasure-vans, &c., were stationed, their horses being removed, and the conveyances themselves being filled with persons eagerly watching the approach and progress of the procession.

Early in the day the sky was cloudy, and threatened rain. Indeed, a slight rain fell shortly before seven; but towards ten, and as the funeral approached its destination, the weather completely changed, and became very bright, the sun shining out, and removing a little of the gloom that necessarily arose from the nature and occasion of the mournful procession. On the vacant ground immediately beyond Queen's-terrace a very extensive scaffolding had been erected, and was filled with numerous spectators. Such was not the case with all the seats and stations prepared, for some of them (so very great and superabundant had been the speculations) were almost entirely unoccupied.

The procession proceeded along the Queen's-road (or Black Lion-lane, as it was formerly called) for some distance, and passed over the Great Western Railway, by the bridge at Westbourne-green, near the mansion occupied by the late Lord Hill. It then entered the Harrow-road, about a mile from its commencement at Paddington. At the

turning into this road great crowds were assembled, and some difficulty was experienced in passing by those who did not form an actual portion of the procession itself. None were permitted to pass but those who had orders from the authorities. We may here remark that the arrangements of the police were excellent, and most effectual in keeping persons out of the road and the way of the line of carriages. They also prevented the crowds accompanying the procession from accumulating, by stopping at the different barriers along the route all who were not privileged to pass along the whole distance. Thus the spectators assembled in each district were able, with ease and comparative comfort, to obtain a good view of the procession, while the progress of the cavalcade was not liable to be impeded by the masses that would otherwise have been soon accumulated on all sides of it.

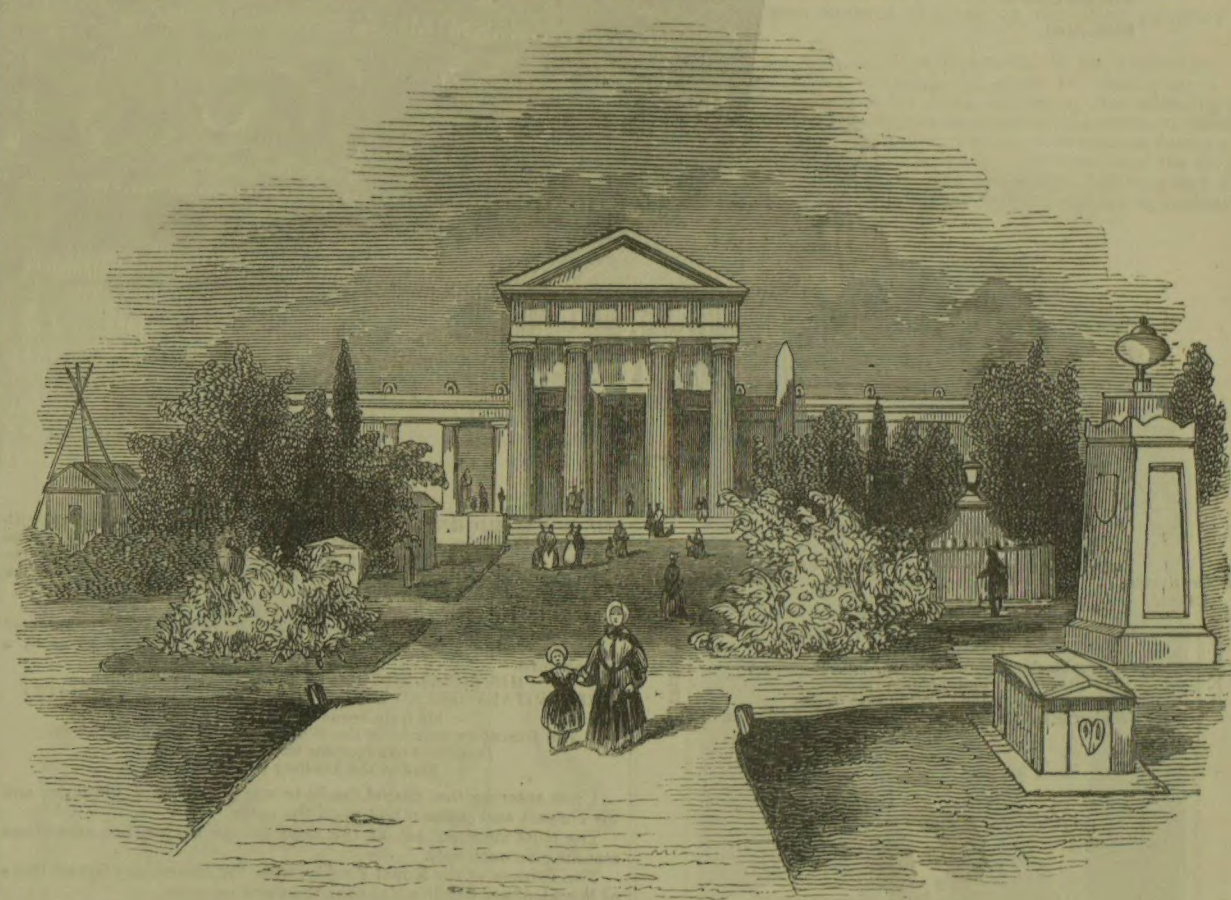
When the procession reached the Paddington Canal-bridge the sight was very striking. The sides of the canal were densely crowded, as far as the eye could reach, and the surface of the canal itself near the spot was completely covered with barges, occupied by throngs of spectators, who had awaited the arrival of the funeral cortege. A little further on, the grounds of the newly-built Lock Hospital contained a great number of private carriages, filled with persons, who occupied the inside and outside seats, as well as the roofs of the different vehicles. Still further on a very extensive scaffolding was erected; that was likewise well filled.

The procession had now reached the open country; but, still, on the paths on each side of the road, and the adjoining fields, were assembled countless multitudes. Upon many of the scaffoldings, erected in this part of the line, notices were affixed (in order to tempt customers for the seats, and to counteract any fears the cautious might feel as to the safety or prudence of trusting themselves off terra firma) that the platforms had been "approved by the Surveyor of Woods and Forests." Such a notification was certainly very necessary (though we doubt if it were sufficient) to remove doubts that involuntarily arose respecting the security of some of these erections, that looked rather frail and unsteady.

Further along the route, the canal approaches the high road; and, at this point, the loaded canal boats re-appeared, their very numerous passengers thereby gaining another view of the procession as it passed slowly on its way and approached the second bridge. The canal at this part runs some way parallel with the road, and thus the boats, for some distance, kept alongside the cavalcade.

The procession now had reached Kensall-green, where the entrance to the cemetery was kept clear and guarded by a large body of the metropolitan police, so that no obstruction should be offered to the cavalcade in its progress through the gates.

It was arranged, as Prince Albert was to be accompanied by a military escort from Buckingham Palace, that his Royal Highness should proceed by another route, the road leading to the bridge by the south-east wall of the cemetery, and as it was anticipated that the assembled crowd on the bridge would render the approach inconvenient, a wooden temporary platform of planks was proposed, that he might enter by the water gate, and join the procession as it entered the chapel. His Royal Highness left town escorted by a party of the Life Guards (Reds), and arrived at the cemetery some time before the cortege reached its destination.



KENSALL-GREEN CEMETERY.

At six o'clock carriages began to arrive in rapid succession, and, as soon as the gates leading to the cemetery were open, there was a grand rush made by those who had obtained tickets of admission from the directors of the company.

From six o'clock to nine o'clock, at which time the gates were closed, there was a continual arrival of carriages. No person, however, was admitted unless attired in deep mourning.

It was intended at first to close the gates of the cemetery exactly at eight o'clock, and orders were given to that effect, but they were kept open some time longer, and a great number of individuals admitted. The arrangements of the police, under Superintendent May, were excellent—there was not the least confusion in obtaining entrance at the gates or within the grounds of the cemetery.

In front of the chapel and catacombs two large areas were railed off for the accommodation of the public, and strong barriers erected to prevent pressure. Nearly 2500 of the metropolitan police were engaged on the present melancholy occasion, a great number of whom were stationed within the walls of the cemetery. There has never, on any former occasion, been so many of the police force withdrawn from their regular duty on one day, except on the coronation of her present Majesty.

The directors of the Cemetery Company issued 6000 tickets of admission within the walls, nearly all of which were made available by the possessors long before the funeral cortege arrived.

By the courtesy of the directors at an early hour we were allowed to take a view of the preparations that had been made, in the chapel and catacombs, for the impressive ceremony about to take place. The walls of the chapel, the reading-desk, chairs, forms, &c., were entirely covered with black cloth.

At the back of the reading-desk was an emblazoned escutcheon of the royal arms.

The vault in which the remains of his late Royal Highness are deposited, until a suitable mausoleum can be erected, is situated about the middle of the catacombs, on the right of the chapel. It is a plain vault, containing two wooden tressels, on which the coffin of his Royal Highness has been deposited. Immediately on the conclusion of the ceremony masons were employed to build a strong brick wall in front, closing in the remains of his late Royal Highness.

Col. Tynte, one of the executors of his late Royal Highness, was early in attendance, and minutely inspected all the arrangements

made by the directors, and expressed his satisfaction at what had been done.

The whole interior of the chapel, as before stated, was hung with black cloth, and on each side of the reading-desk chairs placed for the chief mourner, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

Shortly after nine o'clock a detachment of the First Regiment of Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel Stanhope, arrived, and acted as a guard of honour.

The Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain; the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward; the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse; the Bishop of Norwich; Sir William Martins, Garter King at Arms, and several of the officers of the Heralds' College, were in attendance, and gave the necessary directions as to the arrangements.

The Cabinet Ministers arrived before 10 o'clock in the following order:—Sir Robert Peel, First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Stanley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir J. Graham, Lord Wharfedale, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Fitzgerald, Sir Henry Hardinge, the Earl of Ripon, and the Earl of Haddington.

The Duke of Wellington was the only member of the Cabinet who joined in the procession. The other Ministers met it at the chapel.

All the Ministers and great Officers of State were attired in the Windsor uniform, with the silk scarf, except Sir Henry Hardinge, who wore a military dress.

Amongst the first of the nobility who arrived we noticed the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Sutherland, and the Earl of Arran, who supported the pall.

The steps leading to the chapel were covered with black cloth. At half-past nine o'clock the chapel bell began to toll, announcing that the procession had left the palace.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, the Marquis of Exeter, Colonel Wylde, and other members of his Royal Highness's suite, arrived shortly before ten o'clock. They were received at the entrance to the chapel by the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, and other state officers. The guard of honour presented arms as the carriage of Prince Albert passed to the chapel.



MACKAY, HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS'S PIPER, IN THE INVERARY COSTUME.

The directors of the Cemetery Company conducted their Royal Highnesses into a waiting-room, which had been temporarily erected on the right wing of the chapel for the accommodation of the royal family and their attendants. On the left wing was another temporary room, erected for the Cabinet Ministers and all those taking part in the funeral ceremony.

Exactly at half-past ten o'clock the funeral cortege entered the gates of the cemetery.

Upon arrival at the chapel, the cavalry formed on either side of the portico. At the entrance to the chapel the procession moved in the following order:—

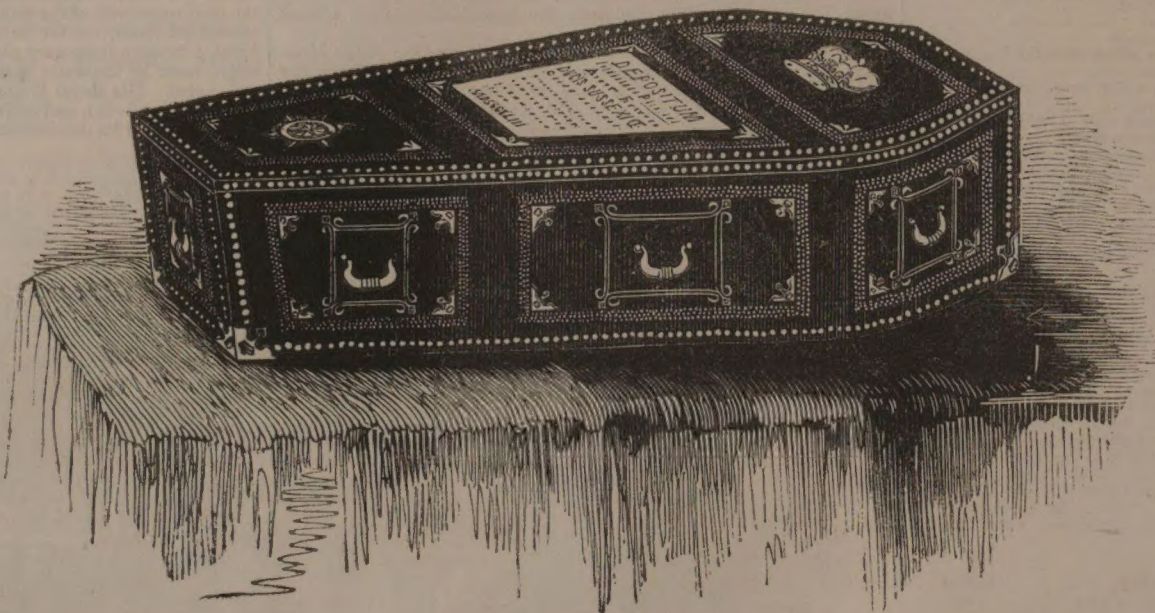
Pages of his late Royal Highness.	Medical attendants of his late Royal Highness.	The Curate of Kensington.	Vicar of Kensington.
Secretary, Librarian, &c., of his late Royal Highness.	Chaplains of his late Royal Highness.	Equerry of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.	Equerry of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.
Equerry of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.	Equerries of the Queen Dowager.	Equerries of the Queen.	Equerries of his late Royal Highness.
Herald.	Groom in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.	Groom in Waiting to the Queen.	Lord in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.
Herald.	The Chaplain to the Cemetery.	Herald.	The Bishop of Norwich.
Herald.	The Master of the Horse to the Queen.	Herald.	The Lord Steward.
Herald.	The Vice Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household.	The Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household.	

THE CORONET
of his late Royal Highness,
upon a black velvet cushion,
borne by one of the Equerries of his late
Royal Highness.



HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS'S JAGER.

Supporter of the
Fall, the Duke of
Sutherland.



Supporter of the
Fall, the Duke of
Bedford.

Supporter of the
Fall, the Earl of
Arran.

Supporter of the
Fall, the Duke of
Devonshire.

Covered with a Black Velvet Fall,
adorned with
Escutcheons of his late Royal Highness's Arms.
A Gentleman Usher. Garter Principal King of Arms, carrying his Sceptre. The Chief Mourner.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE,
in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collar of that Order, his train borne by one of his Royal Highness's Equerries.



MR. DENNIS, HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS'S CHIEF PAGE.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, in a long black cloak, with a Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collar of that Order, attended by his Royal Highness's Groom of the Stole and Treasurer; the train of his Royal Highness borne by one of the Equerries of his Royal Highness.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE, in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collar of that Order; his train borne by a gentleman.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE FREDERICK, HEREDITARY GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG STRELITZ; his train borne by a gentleman.
The Executors named in the Will of his late Royal Highness.
Personal Friends of his late Royal Highness.
Staff of the Artillery Company.

Upon entering the chapel the body was placed on a platform, and the coronet and cushion laid upon the coffin.

The chief mourner sat at the head of the corpse, the supporters standing on each side.

The Princes of the Royal Family, with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, sat near the chief mourner.

The Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household took his place at the feet of the corpse.

The supporters of the pall stood on each side of the body.

The train-bearers stood behind the Princes of the Royal Family, and also the executors of his Royal Highness.

The other persons composing the procession were arranged on either side of the chapel, the pages having filed off at the entrance.

The part of the service before the interment being read, the corpse was deposited in the vault, and the Bishop of Norwich having concluded the burial service, the Garter Principal King of Arms pronounced the style of his late Royal Highness.

The Knights of the several Orders present at the solemnity wore their collars, with white rosettes.

The Bishop of Norwich read the funeral service of the Church in a most impressive and solemn manner. The responses were said by the Rev. J. Sinclair, Vicar of Kensington.

The coffin was carried from the hearse by twelve of the undertaker's men, and placed in the chapel under a canopy of black cloth, previous to the alighting of the mourners and friends of the illustrious deceased.

The procession entered the principal gate of the cemetery at half-past ten o'clock. It arrived at the chapel shortly before eleven o'clock, and at a quarter to twelve o'clock the whole of the ceremony was concluded.

The royal and distinguished personages present did not return to town in procession, but left the cemetery at different times, in their own carriages.

Two of the carriages of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, each drawn by six horses, were in the procession. The Duke of Cambridge left the cemetery in a private carriage immediately after the remains of his Royal Highness's brother had been consigned to the tomb.

As the body was carried into the chapel, the Bishop of Norwich, in a most solemn manner, read, "I am the resurrection and the life," &c. &c. As soon as those who took part in the procession had arrived, the doors of the chapel were closed, and kept fastened until after the conclusion of the ceremony.

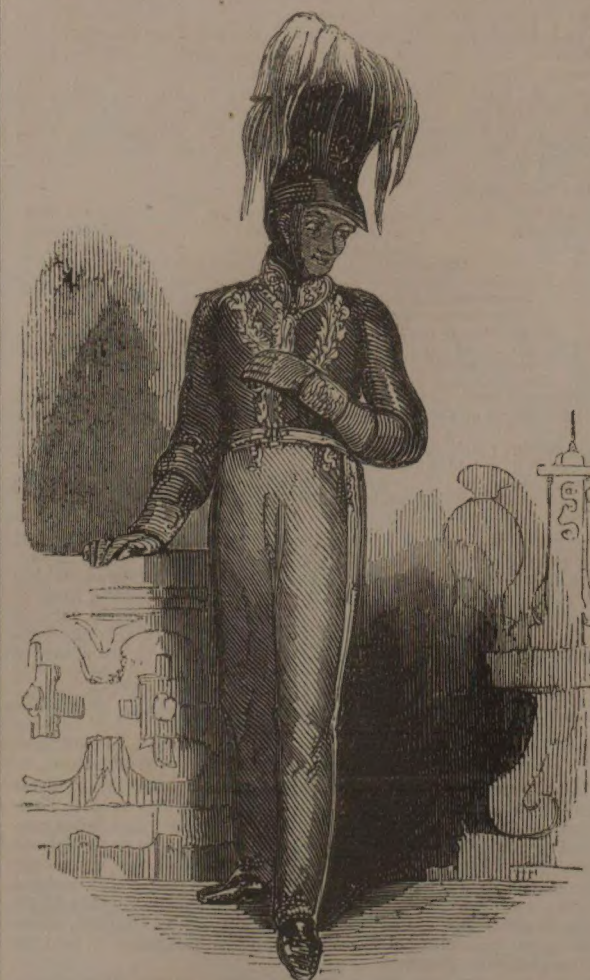
The chapel was exceedingly crowded. A number of the directors were not able to obtain admission.

Colonel Rowan and Mr. Mayne accompanied the procession from Kensington, and, with the able assistance of Superintendent May, Inspector Hughes, and other of the police force, not the least confusion occurred, neither did we hear of any accident.

Mr. Banting, the royal undertaker, had the management of the funeral after it arrived at the chapel.

The road from Kensal-green to Paddington was densely crowded with persons at the time we departed, waiting to obtain a view of the distinguished individuals as they left the cemetery.

The directors of the company were most obliging in giving all the accommodation possible to the gentlemen who attended for the public press.



HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS'S BURMESE PAGE.



LIBRARY OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX IN KENSINGTON PALACE.

An accurate account of the formation of the library of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex must necessarily be interesting to the public, not only from the recent decease of its founder, but

circumstances of birth and rank. For several years weekly dinners were given at Kensington Palace to select parties of literary and scientific men, travellers and learned foreigners, when subjects connected with the library were freely discussed, and intellectual exercise blended with princely cheer and generous hospitality. At these meetings, which will be long remembered by many of the most distinguished men of the day, "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" were amply illustrated, and no difference of opinion, either in religion or politics, was allowed to constitute a barrier to the freedom of intercourse.

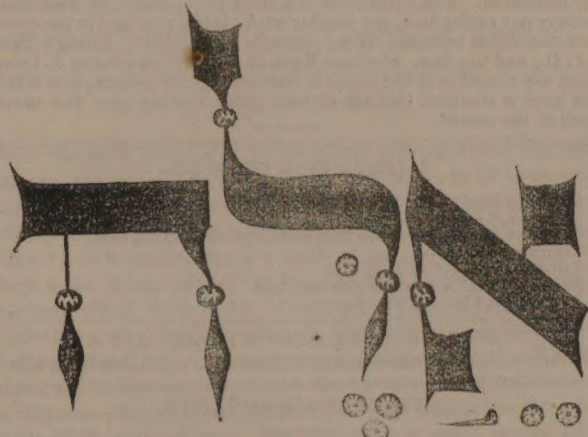
Until about the year 1818 his Royal Highness did not appear in any prominent manner, either as a collector of books or a patron of literature; but the course of his life, and the confinement consequent upon the sickness which attended a considerable part of the earliest period of his career, had led him to cultivate a taste for

vailed, until it had risen with extraordinary speed into a most distinguished library. The manner in which the Duke of Sussex entered into this labour proves how strong was his taste for letters. He examined with his librarian all the sale catalogues of books; he constantly consulted the best bibliographical works, and kept for his private use abbreviated catalogues of collections either of the beautiful classical productions of the Alduses, the Variorum, and Elzevir classics, and, above all, lists of the several



ILLUMINATION FROM A PSALTER OF THE 10TH CENTURY.

editions of the Old and New Testament, in his possession. By this means no work of which he stood in need escaped his attention; and often has his Royal Highness, after attending the House of Lords, or presiding at some public charitable institution, resorted to the house of his librarian, either to examine recent purchases, or make arrangements to supply the deficiencies of the library, and in this exercise he would often be engaged until long past midnight. In this way was the library formed; and it now consists of



SPECIMEN FROM BOOK OF DEUTERONOMY IN MS. OF THE 13TH CENTURY.

also as displaying the love of literature and science possessed by the illustrious prince, and as demonstrative evidence of the superior estimation in which he held learning and talent to the fortuitous



ILLUMINATION IN A GREEK NEW TESTAMENT OF THE 13TH CENTURY.

letters. Aware of the interest which the Duke of Sussex took in literary and scientific researches, his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent was anxious to introduce to him his surgeon, Mr. Pettigrew, observing to the latter, "You ought to be acquainted with the Duke of Sussex: I have been educated in the field, my brother in the closet." Mr. Pettigrew was accordingly made acquainted with the Duke of Sussex, and various conferences were held between them on literary topics, which occasioned reference to be made to some works which his Royal Highness stated were in his library. They, however, could not be found, from the irregular manner in which the books were placed, there being nothing like an arrangement attempted. At this time the library consisted of not more than 6000 volumes, occupying five rooms. Mr. Pettigrew, who had long been familiar with the best libraries, and conversant with most classes of literature, suggested to his Royal Highness the necessity of adopting some regular plan, and, at the request of his Royal Highness, drew up a system under which the various books were to be arranged in classes and orders, and this, being subjected to discussion, was agreed upon, and Mr. Pettigrew unexpectedly solicited to undertake the labour of classification and arrangement. Being much engaged by his professional avocations, this charge became one of serious responsibility; but with an ardent mind, a real love of books, and an anxious wish to gratify his Royal Highness, he accepted the duty, and was then appointed librarian.

From this period the library improved, and increased rapidly—faulty and spurious editions were rejected—deficiencies supplied—and, with the increase of the collection increase of appetite pre-



ILLUMINATION FROM BOOK OF OFFICES OF THE 15TH CENTURY. BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

about 45,000 volumes, an evidence of the taste and superior mind of its illustrious possessor. What can be more gratifying to a people than to have their princes distinguished as the friends of learning and of science, the promoters of true religion, and of those means by which the advancement of the happiness of mankind is effected? A spirit of genuine patriotism, and a correct notion of the rights and duties of man, must necessarily be obtained by the cultivation of letters. His Royal Highness was not a book collector in the mere sense of the word, for the purposes of display or simple accumula-

Exater ambrosius
tua micht-mumut
tulapferens-dendic
fil et hramissmas
lras-ā aprincipio
amudlar

FAC-SIMILE FROM THE FIRST PRINTED LATIN BIBLE.



BEGINNING OF BOOK OF GENESIS IN MS. OF THE 13TH CENTURY.

tion; he had a higher aim, the acquisition of knowledge, and the means of affording facilities to others in the same laudable pursuit. Those only who have been engaged in works of extensive erudition can duly appreciate the benefit of having the records of learning carefully preserved, and easily accessible. That such a public advantage really existed in the magnificent collection of the Duke of Sussex no one who had the honour and happiness of having seen it will for a moment doubt; and who knows also the feelings and purposes under which that collection has been made? It is a remarkable peculiarity of the library in Kensington Palace that it has been literally accumulated, volume by volume, and that at no time, and on no occasion whatever, has any collection of books been purchased to occupy the shelves of any particular department; and the vast amount of information obtained by this individual selection of works must have been immense.

The mode in which the library has thus been formed will serve to explain its nature. It is not a collection of rarities, but it is a library. There are the best works in all branches of letters, philosophy, the arts and sciences. It is a working library—it contains whatever is most useful. We shall presently glance at the strength of the different departments; but it will be useful also to allude to some of the rarities and scarce productions of the collection. The library is not confined to printed books; there are many manuscripts, the chief of which are classical, lexicographical, and theological. Of the latter a printed account was published in 1827 by Mr. Pettigrew, together with the first part of the account of the printed Bibles (the second, which completes this division of the library, being published in 1839), under the title of "Bibliotheca Sussexiana: a Descriptive Catalogue, accompanied by Historical and Biographical Notices of the Manuscripts and Printed Books contained in the Library of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, K.G., &c. &c."

The principal MSS., and the most valuable ones, are the Hebrew, of which there are forty-eight. Four of these are what is called rolled manuscripts, being such as are used in the synagogues. These are without illuminations, for ornament in them is strictly prohibited. The directions given in the preparation of the rolled manuscripts of the Pentateuch have unquestionably served to secure the integrity of the text of Scripture. They are to be written upon parchment made from the skin of a clean animal, and to be tied together with strings of a similar substance. Those skins must be prepared by a Jew. Every skin is to contain a certain number of columns, which are to be of a precise length and breadth, and to contain a certain number of words. They are to be written with the purest ink, and no word is to be written by heart, or with points; it must be first orally pronounced by the copyist. The name of God is directed to be written with the utmost attention and devotion, and the transcriber is to wash his pen before he inscribes it on the parchment. If there should chance to be a word with either a deficient or a redundant letter, or should any of the prosaic part of the Old Testament be written as verse, or vice versa, the manuscript is vitiated. The Spanish character of the Hebrew MSS. is the most elegant, and it formed the model upon which the types of the celebrated printers, Robert Stephens and Christopher Plantin, were made.

The subjoined specimen is taken from the commencement of the Book of Deuteronomy, in a MS. of the thirteenth century, which was obtained from the Meerman collection.

A Hebrew and Chaldaic Pentateuch of the thirteenth century, executed for some private individual, is one of the richest illuminated Hebrew MSS. in existence. Mr. Pettigrew has given in his catalogue five plates of illumination from this MS., distinguished by their beauty and singularity.

We give a fac-simile of the illumination which commences the Book of Genesis. The architectural and other ornaments serve to fix the period of its execution. It is in gold and colours.

Several of the Hebrew MSS. contain sentences at the conclusion of the books written by the scribe, and serve to illustrate the devotion with which the labour was performed. The following specimen, taken from a commentary on Isaiah, may interest the reader; it runs thus:—"I praise my God, who girded my loins. I will raise my voice and bless Him, for He is my rock. He was my help till I finished Isaiah. To Him do I hope that He will prosper my ways at the time I begin Jeremiah."

There is a very fine MS., on vellum, of the twelfth century, of the "More Nevochim" of Moses Maimonides, a work held in the highest estimation by the Jews, and is a critical, philosophical, and theological explanation of the most difficult words, phrases, passages, metaphors, parables, allegories, and ceremonies of the Old Testament.

A Greek MS. of the New Testament of the thirteenth century, with illuminations, is both curious and valuable. It has never been collated, which should be done for any future edition of the New Testament in the Greek language.

The first page of the Gospel of St. Matthew has an illustration in gold and colours, of which we subjoin a fac-simile.

Among the Greek MSS., there is one which contains a "Life of Theodore, the Studite" (so called from having settled in a famous monastery founded by Studius, a patrician and consul), Bishop of Thessalonica, who died in the year A.D. 828. This is a very interesting memoir, and throws considerable light on both the political and religious history of those times. It has never been printed.

In the theological department of Latin MSS. there are no less than sixteen copies of the "Vulgate," on vellum, besides various copies of distinct portions of the greater and lesser Prophets. Two of these MS. Bibles are furnished with very numerous illustrations, one having nearly one hundred, and the other upwards of one hundred miniatures in gold and colours. Another, having forty-four illuminated drawings, one of which, attached to the 1st chapter of Genesis, represents Adam digging and Eve spinning, is a very choice MS. There are two MSS. in which the history of the Bible is allegorised in Latin verses, some of which are in rhyme. These MSS. are known under the title of "Aurora," which is probably intended to allude to the light supposed to be thrown on the obscure passages of Scripture by the allegorical mode of interpretation. The work is attributed to Petrus de Riga, a canon of Rheims, a writer of other Latin poetry, and who died in 1209. One of the finest Latin MSS. is a "Psalter" of the tenth century, written on thick vellum, and upon 186 folio leaves. A large illumination in gold and colours, of the Saviour in the act of giving the benediction, precedes the Psalter, which we here present to our readers. The initials are very large and grotesquely arranged.

A commentary by the venerable Bede on the Gospel of St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles, a MS. of the fifteenth century, in folio, written upon the purest vellum, and made for Frederick, King of Castille, is also worthy of notice. A collection of the various readings of the New Testament, by Cæsar de Missy, one of the French chaplains to George II. at St. James's, is of importance to any future editor of the Greek New Testament. "St. Augustine's City of God," a MS. of the fifteenth century, is beautifully illuminated. The four books of the "Dialogues of Pope Gregory," a MS. of the thirteenth or fourteenth century; the "Christianismi Restitutio" of the unfortunate Servetus; a MS. of the twelfth century of the "Works of Flavius Josephus" the Jewish historian; another, "De Clusio Decretum," of the Monk Gratian, of the fifteenth century, highly illuminated, in two vols. folio, containing the Papal ordinances up to the year 1150; another of the fourteenth century, collected by Pope Boniface; a MS. of the fifteenth century, of the "Liber Sententiarum, or Book of Sentences," taken from the fathers of the church, and select questions for disputation (formerly held in such high esteem, that they were more frequently read than Holy Writ, and commented upon by innumerable writers), by Peter Lombard, the very first of scholastic divines, and called the Master of the Sentences; the "Commentaries of Duns Scotus on the Four Books of the Sentences," in 4 vols. folio; and the "Testamenta Duodecim Patriarcharum Filiorum Jacob," a translation from the Greek made by Robert Grosseteste or Grosthead, Bishop of Lincoln, deserve to be specified. The missals, breviaries, hours, offices, &c., are both numerous and splendid; many are illuminated in the highest degree.

A "Book of the Hours or Offices of the Roman Catholic Church," a MS. of the fifteenth century, presents one of the most exquisitely illuminated works of the kind; and we copy the painting attached to the Burial Service, as a specimen of the arrangement and workmanship.

Of the French MSS. it is sufficient to notice "La Bible Moralizée," a beautifully executed MS. of the fifteenth century, and in which, amidst innumerable illuminated letters and figures, there are eighteen miniatures in chiaroscuro of truly beautiful art, representing, 1. The sacrifice of Abraham; 2. Pharaoh seated on a throne, and the taskmasters watching over the Israelites at the building of the cities of Pithon and Raames; 3. Offerings for the Tabernacle; 4. Moses being commanded to number the people; 5. Moses addressing the people before crossing the river Jordan; 6. The appointment of Joshua to succeed Moses; 7. The death of the Amalekite who slew Saul; 8. The usurpation of the regal office by Adonijah; 9. The re-building of the Temple; 10. The departure of Tobit; 11. King David playing on the harp; 12. Solomon, corrupted by his women, sacrificing to idols; 13. King Solomon writing the Book of Wisdom; 14. Emblematical representation of the marriage of Christ to the Church; 15. The Judgment of Solomon; 16. Jeremiah prophesying before Jerusalem; 17. Lamentation for the desertion of the Temple; 18. The vision of Ezekiel. This MS. was formerly in the Townley collection. "La Légende Dorée," or the lives of the Saints, in 2 vols. folio, a MS. of the fifteenth century; a large collection of MSS. of M. De la Cane, in 10 vols. quarto; a collection of pieces relative to the Council of Trent; and an immense body of commentaries and notes on the Old and New Testament, by Cæsar De Missy.

An ancient Italian MS., entitled "Historia del Vecchio Testamento," is very curious and beautiful, and has 519 miniatures. Many of these are of considerable size, and the groups are exceedingly well managed.

A German MS. of the Apocalypse, with a gloss, of the fourteenth century, has 14 illuminations in gold and colours, each occupying an entire page, and containing many figures illustrative of the work: some of these are remarkably grotesque and singular.

The Spanish and Dutch MSS. are not important.

In the English department there is a paraphrase upon Job, by George Sandys, which Mr. Pettigrew thinks is an original transcript of a well-known and highly-esteemed work; and some MS. sermons, by the Rev. Matthew Denny, an eminent nonconformist of the seventeenth century, in the author's own handwriting.

Among the Arabic MSS. there is a dictionary in Arabic and Persian; several copies of the Koran, some with Persian interlinear versions; one of which, in particular, is deserving of notice, as having belonged to Tippoo Saib, and obtained from his tent at the taking of Seringapatam, and presented to the Duke of Sussex by one of the officers of the Indian army, Major-General Ogg, afterwards Groom of the Chamber to his Royal Highness.

Armenian MSS. are of rare occurrence. The Duke of Sussex's library contains a valuable copy of the Gospels, of the thirteenth century, upon vellum, curiously illuminated. It is of a date prior to that from which the first printed edition has been made, and belonged to an Armenian family long resident at Madras, where they settled, on their expulsion from Armenia by Tamerlane. It was highly esteemed by the Armenian Christians, and should be collated for any future edition of the Gospels in the Armenian language.

There are also MSS. in the Pali, Burman, Cingalese, and other Oriental languages, some of which are written upon leaves and plates of ivory.

In the PRINTED BOOKS the theological department is entitled to a decided preference; and in this division the editions of the Old and New Testament are the most conspicuous. There are the five larger Polyglots of Ximenes, Plantin, Le Jay, Walton, and Reineccius; and the five lesser ones of Woldon, Hutter, Bagster, Vatablus, &c., all in very fine condition. There is also a work of very great rarity—a Polyglot Pentateuch, printed at Constantinople in 1546, a most choice and valuable article in sacred literature; of which only one other copy, and that imperfect, is to be found in this country, in the public library of Cambridge. There are seven Polyglot Psalters; that of 1516, printed upon paper and also upon vellum; the latter obtained from the collection of Count MacCarthy. Espanius's copy, with numerous notes, of the edition of 1518; many polyglot portions of the Old and New Testament; 74 editions of the Hebrew Bible; 17 Hebrew-Samaritan and Hebrew Pentateuchs, and some portions of the Old Testament in Hebrew, of very great scarcity: two of these, the earlier and later prophets, with the commentaries of the Rabbi Kimchi, are among the rarest works in Hebrew typography, printed in the fifteenth century by the Sonisnates. The Bomberg editions and the great Rabbinical Bible are in the finest possible state, and exhibit the most magnificent specimens of Hebrew printing.

In the Greek Bibles there is the first or Aldine edition, printed at Venice in 1518; the first printed edition of the MS. in the Vatican library at Rome in 1587, of which work there are two copies, one of which belonged to Racine, the French poet, and has his autograph; Grabe's Septuagint; the Old Testament, fac-simile from the Alexandrine Codex, preserved in the British Museum and reputed to be of the fourth century, certainly one of the most beautiful specimens of Greek calligraphy that has escaped the ravages of time.

Of Latin Bibles there are more than 200 editions, beginning with a fine copy of the first edition of the Holy Scriptures, which is also generally conceived to be the first book printed with moveable metal types. It is known as the "Mazarin Bible," the first copy of it having been discovered in the Cardinal Mazarin's library, belonging to the College des Quatre Nations. It is also known as the Editio Princeps of the Vulgate, and is the version made by St. Jerome in the fourth century. It was printed at Mayence by Gutenberg, between the years 1450 and 1455, and the Duke of Sussex's copy possesses a statement made by the illuminator, rubricator, and binder of his having completed his work on "The Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, A.D., 1456." It was purchased by Mr. Pettigrew, at the sale of the library of James Perry, Esq., the proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, for the sum of 160 guineas. The Bible of 1462, by Fust and Schoeffer, is the first extant with a date and with the name of a printer, and is upon vellum. The richness of the Latin Bibles may be estimated by the fact that there are upwards of 50 editions, printed in the fifteenth century, and it is not too much to say that there are very few of any known importance not to be found in the collection. Many of these are furnished with MS. notes by distinguished scholars, and several are illustrated by valuable prints. Such of our readers as may be anxious to know the particulars of these editions we refer to the "Bibliotheca Sussexiana," Vol. I. part 2, pp. 288—516. In addition to the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin versions just alluded to there are upwards of 1200 editions in the following languages:—Coptic, Basmarico-Coptic, Ethiopic, Armenian, Irish, Syriac, Arabic, Anglo-Saxon, Gothic, Georgian, Slavonic, German, French, Italian, Spanish, English, Polish, Swedish, Danish, Bohemian, Dutch, Hungarian, Grison, Wendish, Welsh, Japanese, Malay, Portuguese, Manx, American, Indian, Finnish, Estonian, Gaelic, Cingalese, Hindostanee, Bengalee, and Chinese. Of the New Testaments there are Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Coptic, Armenian, Irish, Syriac, Arabic, Anglo-Saxon, Gothic, Georgian, Slavonic, German, French, Italian, Spanish, English, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, Wendish, Welsh, Basque, Turkish, Japanese, Malay, Manx, Cingalese, Hindostanee, Bengalee, Telinga, Darnulic, Chinese, Calmuck, Amharic, Mohawk, Greenlandish, and Esquimaux. From this statement the extreme richness of the Biblical department will be evident, and the library may indeed be looked upon as without an equal in this respect.

It would be too serious an omission not to mention that there are the first Armenian, the first Irish, the first Slavonic, the first German, the first Reformed edition of Luther; the first French Protestant, the splendid folio Elzevir edition of Des Marets, in superb Grolier binding and upon largest paper. The first Italian; two copies of the Italian Bible of Diodati, one of which is particularly interesting as having been the Bible of Queen Charlotte, and having several notes in her Majesty's autograph in the margins; the first Spanish, both Jewish and Christian copies; the first English, by Coverdale; the first Great Bible, or Cranmer's; the English Bibles of Matthews, Taverner, Nicholson, Whitchurch, Grafton, Reynolds, Hyll, Daye, and Jeras; the first Geneva edition; the Bishop's Bible; the first Scotch edition, by Bas. Sandeys, Edinb. 1576, folio. A copy of the Geneva Bible printed by Bacher in 1577, which belonged to Queen Elizabeth, and the covers of which are embroidered by her Majesty's own hand; this was formerly in the Duchess of Portland's museum. The first English Roman Catholic edition, and the first of King James's authorised version. There are also the first Dutch, the first Welsh, the first Malay, the first Manx, and

the first American-Indian versions. Of the New Testament there are 202 editions in Greek, among which are the first Greek of Complutum, 1514, and the first of Erasmus, of 1516; the principal editions of Stephens, Elzevir, Sedar, Mile, Maittaire, Stock, Bangelin, Weinstein, Gohdenhagan, Reineccius, Griesbach, Woide, Valpy, Knapp, &c. The "Quatuor Evangelia" of Birch; the "Codex Bezae," by Kapling; the Gospel of St. Matthew, by Barrett; and the "Acta Apostolorum," of Hearne. There is the first Syrian New Testament, and the first edition of the German. The French New Testaments are numerous and in beautiful condition, and the English commence with an edition by Tyndale, of 1530. There is also the first Geneva, the first Rhenish, Wickliffe's, edited by Lewis and by Baber, and many others of very great rarity. The other portions of the theological division are also of great importance. The collection of Talmuds and Rabbinical literature is very extensive. All the works of the Fathers, the Benedictine editions, as well as many of the older printed and rare copies. The original pieces of Martin Luther, Bullinger, and the Reformers, with the curious wood-cut frontispieces. Prayer-books, homilies, commentaries, and systems of divinity, critical and philological dissertations, &c. are in great abundance. Albert Durer's splendid efforts in wood-engraving, illustrative of the history of the Old and New Testament; the works of the German and Dutch illustrators of the same, and various curious works, to notice which particularly would far exceed the boundary assigned to this notice.

Although the theological department is the richest of the Sussex Library, the other divisions of learning are by no means scanty in the specimens they can afford. In the classics there are many of the first and scarcest editions, both in Greek and Latin, several printed on vellum, and the most useful edition is always to be found. There is a set of the Delphic classics, but wanting the Statius and the Opera Philosophica of Cicero. The collection of Variorum classics is most perfect. The Aldine editions are very numerous and some of them in the most beautiful condition. Specimens of the beautiful typography of the Elzevirs, Stephens, Baskerville, Foulis, Barbon, Maittaire, Bodoni, and Didot abound.

The Lexicography is of very great extent. The chief and most rare lexicons, dictionaries, encyclopædias, grammars, vocabularies, &c. are to be seen in all languages. The collection of chronicles, foreign and English, in the historical department is very rich, and the arrangement of this division is both geographical and chronological. The tracts relating to general or particular history are bound up and arranged in the cases in which the larger histories are to be found, and these are so managed as even to fall into the different reigns to which they appertain. Rooms being assigned to different departments the books are most accessible, and under the arrangement adopted can be readily obtained even without the aid of a catalogue, of which, however, there is a most complete one in the library. Law and Parliamentary history, heraldry, &c. constitute another excellent portion of the library. The dramatic literature is not of any extent, but there is a copy of the first edition of our immortal bard, with a brilliant impression of his portrait, to which the well-known lines of Ben Jonson are affixed.

Taken altogether the library is a truly splendid one, and it is impossible not to feel the deepest regret in the contemplation of its early dispersion. It has been made very accessible to scholars, whose labours and researches have often been cheered by the presence of his Royal Highness, eager in making inquiries to obtain information and no less zealous in imparting his own acquisitions to facilitate their views. It is a library which has not been won by conquest, nor inherited as a legacy, nor got together for purposes of idle ostentation. It has been purchased volume by volume at the sacrifice of many an object of princely luxury and indulgence, and from a pure love of knowledge, and a desire to secure the best means of acquiring it for himself, and imparting it to others who may seek it.

The gallery represented in the preceding wood-cut is about 100 feet in length, and herein is placed nearly the whole of the theological collection. The editions of the Holy Bible and New Testament occupy one entire side, the smaller works being arranged in the cases, and the folios beneath. The portraits of the Rev. Samuel Parr, LL.D., and the Rev. Abraham Rees, D.D., both painted by J. Lonsdale, are placed over the doors at each end of the gallery, into which the light is admitted through stained glass, looking into the courtyard of the palace.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 7.—Third Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 8.—
TUESDAY, 9.—Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, 1828.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—
THURSDAY, 11.—Pitt died, 1778.
FRIDAY, 12.—Perceval assassinated, 1812.
SATURDAY, 13.—Old May-day.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE MAY 6.

Morning.....48 minutes after 5 | Evening.....8 minutes after 6.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Major B."—The price of the portfolio is four shillings; we recommend it as it keeps the numbers of this journal clean and fit for binding; your bookseller will be glad to supply you with one.
"J. B."—We know of no book containing a list of unclaimed dividends; but a file may be seen at Deacon's Coffee-house, Walbrook.
"J. W."—Not suitable.
"E. G."—Chastleton House.—We have at this moment several pieces of music ready for publication, but want of space has hitherto prevented their appearance.
"B. B."—No. 48 of our journal is now reprinting, and will be ready in a day or two; all the other numbers are now in print.
"C. T."—Rye.—The music has not reached us.
"I-go-by-ground."—Exeter.—Thanks; but the subject is too old. The same answer to "S. H. M." Red Lion-square, and "R. E." Tamworth.
"Winchester."—Yes.
"Clericus, Paterfamilias, has our best thanks for his very excellent letter.
"Nauticus."—The engraving was executed accurately from a drawing we had sent from Newcastle.
"A Well-wisher."—Our correspondent shall have no cause to complain in future. The subject is not lost sight of.
"F. S."—Leicester.—Thanks; but the subject will not suit.
"Z. Z. Z."—The first subject proposed would occupy too large a space in our paper. The second suggestion may be available on the return of Captain Ross. The third subject will appear shortly.
"Mac."—Devonshire-street.—Our correspondent's remarks we feel to be quite undeserved.
"A Constant Subscriber."—Battle.—43.
"A. T. T."—Carlisle, "J. T." Melton, and "R. H. C. U." Portsmouth.—The subject is not of sufficient interest.
"R. C. W."—should complain to the hanging committee.
"J. S."—Whitehaven.—Our correspondent's note has been forwarded to the artist, who resides in the country.
"Z."—Thanks for various excellent suggestions.
"W. W."—Chelsea.—Write to the Commissioners of Taxes, Somerset-House. Our correspondent is only one of many thousands who have suffered from the hardship and injustice of the income-tax.
"T. H."—York, sends us a long letter written with pencil, which we cannot read.
"Cyril."—Yes.
"R. H."—We are surprised at his wish.
"A poor Subscriber."—With economy, about £300.
"L. W."—Use your spectacles.
The lines on Picton will appear.
"J. S. Y."—We shall inquire. The portrait shall appear.
"M. A. W. M."—We cannot afford a free list.
"G. G."—Architect.—Please to favour us with the view and details.
"Jacob."—Under consideration.
"S. N. O. B."—No.
"T. C."—She cannot claim.
"W. Williams."—See No. 44 of our journal, which contains two views and a full description of the Normal School, Chelsea.
"A. H."—Thanks. We may recur to the subject, when our correspondent's letter will be useful.
"G. H. W."—Lines on the Duke of Sussex, "Edward K." on the same subject, "Bideford Parsonage," are all ineligible.
Chess.—"G. S."—We should recommend Mr. George Walker's excellent little work, the "Treatise on Chess;" also Mr. Lewis's "Chess for Beginners."
"E. W."—Stalemate is a drawn game.
Grand Cigar Divan.—The solution to No. 21 was given in the next week's paper.
"An Attentive Reader" we are afraid is not a very attentive reader, or he

would have seen for the last four weeks in our answers to correspondents' remarks applying to his question about Problem No. 19.

"J. G. F." "Edward," and "W. H. G."—If you interpose the Queen at the 2nd move of the black in Problem 21, the white will push his bishop's pawn one square, mating with the bishop in three moves.

Contributions have been received from "W. T. P.," "J. R.," "C. M.—t.," "Edward," "Salvio," "N. R. H.," and "Edgar S.," which shall appear early.

"C. M.—t."—We shall be glad to hear from you again.

"H. E. G." will be happy to play a game at chess by correspondence. Address, H. E. G., post-office, 98, Oxford-street.

"S. G. S."—Answered by post.

We have forwarded the address of "H. C. S." to a gentleman who is desirous of playing with him.

Chess.—Various communications are referred to our chess correspondent.

"Clericus."—The late Earl of Egremont was married, but had no issue by such marriage.

"F. B. P."—Apply to Messrs. Rivingtons, Booksellers, St. Paul's Church-yard.

"W. D."—Queenhithe.—The circumstance is not likely to occur again.

"A Field Officer."—1. It requires considerable interest. 2. Write to Mr. Landseer. 3. We do not object to the subject; but our space is limited.

"B. W." can have our journal from the commencement at 6d. per copy.

We must request "B. W." to pay the postage of his future communications.

"B. G." Lombard-street.—The project is not suited for our journal.

"Defensor" complains that the fare by the Midland Counties Railway from Derby to Leicester is 2s. more than from Derby to Coventry, which is twice the distance.

"J. T. J." has our best thanks for his suggestions.

We are obliged, for this week only, to defer the Ninth Chapter of the Novel, "England and France."

In this merry and propitious month of May falls the birthday of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and, by way of shaking hands with our readers over that auspicious event, we have the pleasure to declare that the ANNIVERSARY OF THIS PUBLICATION

will not only now, but always, be attended with due celebration. In this first instance, and on the 20th of May, we shall produce

TWO SUPPLEMENTS TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in which all that we have ever promised will be exceeded—while the novelty and beauty of the subjects produced will surpass anything that has yet been attempted in the columns of a newspaper.

Among the other features of attraction will be the presentation of OUR MAY GARLAND, wreathed into forms of beauty by the first artists of our time, and entwined around a series of

EXQUISITE ORIGINAL PICTURES

(Separately illustrated with poems)

of the "spring life" of town and country of our own century and of the olden time. The field, the farm-yard, the cottage, and the village; the court, the drawing-room, the streets, the race-course, and the parks, will fall *cum multis aliis*, among our gems of literature and art; and to these will be added

A SPLENDID ALLEGORY OF OUR ANNIVERSARY, DESIGNED BY HARVEY,

and a number of magnificent subjects connected with the events of the day, and with the fine arts generally; the whole forming

TWO SUPPLEMENTS IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAPER.

The price of the paper and the two supplements will be one shilling.

We last week announced to our readers the fact of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS having so far exceeded the bounds of ordinary prosperity in the midst of opposition, that we were obliged to have recourse to an experiment unprecedented in the history of the newspaper press; that we have commenced a double establishment—that we print our journal twice over—that we have two sets of engravings—and that those who doubt our circulation may see two different machines working those numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS which the one impression was not adequate to supply. This is the expedient to which we have recourse until our new machines are completed; until when we are still left in the dilemma of entreating the forbearance of our readers. Then the beauty of the working of our embellishments will be taught to keep pace with the rapidity with which we shall meet the public will. And then we feel confident of combining abundant means of supply with an even tenour of perfection in the cut department pervading the whole impression of the Journal.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1843.

One of the most grand and philosophical subjects which can engage the attention of the promoters of civilization in all lands and times is the free interchange of intelligence and communication between the nations of the earth by means of that wonderful institution which forms peculiarly a bond of brotherhood among men, which is the interpreter of the thought, heart, and power of the universe, which spreads the sails of commerce and the wings of mind—the post. It folds within its bosom all the confidences of the human kind, the intercommunion of spirits national and individual, the loves—the affections—the hatreds—the friendships—the disputes—the cares—the speculations—the prospects—the ambitions of all races of men. The post-office of every capital city is the very heart of the nation, from which its blood flows ceaselessly on into all the channels which form its arteries of life—evermore supplying and supplied. It grasps the secrets of life and death; and with the solemn invariability of its moving silence is as powerful in its noiseless grandeur as its brother of the trumpet-tongue—the press. At the pregnant moment of each daily arrival the post-office is, for the instant, the terminus of all the high-roads of the world. There centre—though but for a term brief as the flash of thought, and only before they are impelled away by a new velocity—the mighty destinies of earth. The wonderful history of the commerce of great countries sheds there its written leaves; thence all the machinery of society is brought into free and rapid action, and the wheels of empires take their motion from the secret springs. Through that channel, no matter how lofty its architecture, or how humble its design, rush all the streams of civilization that glad the vast pastures of intelligent life. There the merchant has his cargo, the philosopher his freight of wisdom, the Christian his test of religion, the patriot, the soldier, and the legislator the voiceless sentences of fate; there, in one word, storm the passions of the earth; there is consummated its greatness or humility; there are agitated its conflicts of glory, love, and pride. And while the mightier national influences are swayed within that marvellous temple of human destiny, not less do those humbler workings which play upon the hearts of individuals, and stir the family homes of society, spread joy or havoc from the threshold of a broken seal. That brittle sign of secrecy once snapped, and suddenly are opened all the flood-gates of the spirit—all the avenues to the heart and soul. Then beams the smile of hope, the radiance of happiness, the joy of love; then rush up quick waters from the fount of tears; then clouds the brow, or works the hard torture of anguish, or wakes the hopelessness of despair. Beautifully was it written (by Hervey) of the St. Martin's-jc-Grand of modern London, when its aspect awakened thoughts within him from which he drew the inspirations of philosophy—"Oh! the crowd of human interests that come, day by day, to that modern Delphi, and take away from its innermost shrines the oracles of hope, or rapture, or despair! The prizes and the blanks in the lottery of life that have been drawn from those close boxes! The human passions that have throbbed within that stony hall! The prison hath known no anguish, and the churchyard witnessed

no sorrow, like the anguish and the sorrow that have wandered amid those walls. Many a light heart hath ascended the steps of that temple, and taken away a weight too great for the bearer to carry long or far, through the rough places of the world. There hath been quickened in many a breast the undying worm; and there hath arisen in many an one the ineffable star. Hope hath laid down her treasure, and fear his burden, on the threshold of that place of oracles; and beneath that one lofty roof have met all the secrets, and mingled all the emotions, of the human soul." But we are writing essay when we really intended only to turn the attention of our readers to the immediate business of life. What we have said, however, may have the effect of working a reminder of the immense importance of post communication between countries, whether regarded by the eye of the poet, the politician, the philosopher, or the man of trade—and it is here time to add that the subject has been forced upon our attention by receipt of an official copy of a new convention between her Majesty and the King of the French, regulating the communications by post between the British and French dominions, and signed at London, by the ministers of the high contracting parties, on the 3rd of April, 1843. We have made a careful perusal of all the terms of this convention, and we do not hesitate to declare that, if ratified, they will be of the greatest advantage to the communities of the two countries, of all their dependencies, and, indeed, of other lands abroad, to which proper negotiation may enable them to extend. Moreover, England and France will be pointing an example to the rest of Europe, of which avail may be taken for the general benefit of mankind; and we earnestly hope that no inopportune conflict of party in either country—no national prejudice—no insane *prestige* in favour of war—no miserable restrictions of false and stupid pride may interfere with the ratification of a project which is meant for the good of the great family of human creatures whose interests and happiness are blended with the sway, and influence, and friendship, and peace, and power of the two great nations of England and France. By this new convention all the inhabitants of both countries, and all their colonies, will have the advantage of communication at a reduced and uniform rate of postage—with the option of paying that postage on the onset or at the destination of the letters—and with a perfect protection of the correspondence of the subjects of either power. Even war will not interfere with the scheme, there being a clause to the effect that, in the event of such a contingency between the two countries, the mail packets of the two offices shall continue their navigation, without impediment or molestation, until a notification is made on the part of either of the Governments that the service is to be discontinued; in which case they shall be permitted to return freely, and under special protection, to their respective ports.

The rate of postage is much simplified, and its reduction important. The exchange of correspondence between the two offices will be effected, on the part of Great Britain on the Channel, through the post-offices of London, Dover, Brighton, Southampton, Jersey, and Guernsey; and on the part of France through those of Paris, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre, Cherbourg, Granville, and St. Malo. And again in the Mediterranean on the part of Great Britain, through the post of Alexandria (the British office), Gibraltar, and Malta; and on the part of France through the offices of Paris, Marseilles, Alexandria (the French office), Smyrna, the Dardanelles, and Constantinople.

The international uniform rate of postage will be fivepence for every single letter not exceeding in weight half-an-ounce, and so on in proportion, according to the scale of postage now established in the United Kingdom. The Channel Islands, however, will have to pay threepence per ounce instead of fivepence, and so on in proportion; and these two general uniform rates of fivepence and threepence will be extended (subject only to the exceptions of territorial transit) to all the places we have mentioned above. Moreover, as far as France and England can influence them, the convention will affect letters from Spain and Portugal; from the Sardinian States and Southern Italy; from the Swiss Cantons; from Germany and the Northern States; and letters originating in the kingdoms of Belgium and the Netherlands, which the Belgian and Netherland post-offices may think proper to send through France.

There are a number of minor advantages evidenced by the multifarious clauses, and, among the rest, the fact that newspapers will go internationally post free.

Altogether we recommend a general perusal of the convention, which may be had at the Government offices, and which we long to see ratified in time to come into operation according to the terms of the treaty, on the 1st of June, 1843.

In connexion with this convention we may notice a bright prospect of almost daily communication between London and Paris, arising out of the opening of the Rouen Railway—a circumstance which, as tending to promote the blessings of civilization, and the ends of peace, is most enthusiastically regarded by those inhabitants of France and England who have genuinely a friendly disposition towards each other, and do not partake of the madness of party strife. With the remarks of an evening contemporary on this head, we may bring to a period this notice of a new national benefit:—"England and France are now turning their 'swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks,' and we look forward with confidence to the day when they will not only be united as brethren; when, in the words of Count St. Aulaire, the sons of England will marry the daughters of France; when London and Paris can be visited in the same day, and a Frenchman can start from the capital in the morning and sit down with his English guest in the evening—but when they will spread their influence over the world, and give effect to those divine laws which cherish good-will and peace to all mankind."

A very painful occurrence has taken place in Whitecross-street Prison,—the death of an unfortunate gentleman confined there for debt in the face of the certificates of medical men that longer incarceration would assuredly terminate fatally, and that the life of the unhappy sufferer—then in rapid consumption—depended inevitably on his immediate liberation. The story is as follows:—

To one of his creditors, a Mr. Heathcote, of Manchester, he owed £43. The wife of the deceased having, in answer to an inquiry after him, said he had gone, or was going, to Ireland, Mr. Heathcote went before a judge and made affidavit that the deceased was going to leave the kingdom, and obtained an order for his arrest. He was accordingly arrested, and reached Whitecross-street Prison on the 28th of March. As he was evidently labouring under the distressing symptoms of consumption, he was immediately placed in the infirmary, and received all the care and additional nourishment his case required; food, however, would not remain on his stomach, and in a few days he was confined to his bed. On the 18th ult. an application was made to Mr. Justice Maule to liberate him on account of his illness, Mr. Wadd giving a strong certificate that there was no hope of saving his life if he remained in the prison. Dr. Heath gave a similar certificate. The application was stoutly opposed by the creditor, who repeated his affidavits that the deceased wished to leave the kingdom. The judge felt that he had no power under the act to order the liberation of the deceased on the ground of extreme illness. He, however, made an order for his release on finding sureties for the sum of £40. This was only £3 less than the sum for which he might be bailed as of right, without any special application. The deceased was unable to find sureties and lingered till Sunday last, when he died of consumption.

This is a very horrible state of law, and is part of that un-Christian system which places misfortune on a level with crime, and often punishes it more severely.

If a criminal be sentenced, for degrading offences against society, to felon-incarceration in a common gaol (no worse gaol than Whitecross-street, by the way, would he be likely to encounter), he is liberated, by the order of the Home Secretary, the moment it is proved

that his imprisonment is likely to affect his life; and yet the judges of the land have not power to grant the debtor the mercy afforded to the criminal, even though it be certified that he is almost within the jaws of death. Why is not this dreadful system of imprisonment for debt abolished altogether? Why not draw the clear and definite line between misfortune and fraud, so that the one may not be tyrannised over nor the other escape? If a man be a swindler he is fit for the prison of the thief; if he be honest, as well as unfortunate, he is the more entitled to respect and sympathy, and the less to oppression and disgrace. There is no power of reason that can justify the giving to a creditor the means of a vindictive revenge—revenge which may hurry a cruel man to the relentless lengths of persecution, of which the melancholy case we have adduced is so distressing an example. We do not envy this Mr. Heathcote of Manchester his feelings—if he be susceptible of any—at the perusal of the sad story before us, nor should we like to find the public papers achieving our renown in such a paragraph as the following:—

The coroner asked if any affidavit were filed to show that the deceased was not in a state of danger, and was answered, none. The coroner remarked that it was to be regretted that the law did not authorise a judge to liberate a person detained for debt where a man's life was really at stake. To return to his native country, if he did intend to return, was what a man in his state of disease would naturally think of; and, if the judge had not authority to interpose, he should have hoped that the creditor, from humanity, would not have so strongly opposed the unfortunate man's application. He trusted the Legislature would extend the judge's power, so that he might liberate on common appearance where a man's life was believed to be in danger. The jury heartily concurred with the opinion of the coroner, and a verdict of "Natural Death" was recorded.

There are few subjects interesting to the public of more importance than that of prison discipline, which is expected to accomplish a double purpose,—the prevention of crime, and the reformation of criminals—and there is none to which we have more anxiously or earnestly applied ourselves than to it, in the hope of promoting, as far as in us lay, those desirable objects. In doing so (our readers will do us the justice to remember) we have ever contended for a cessation of all harsh and unnecessary cruelties and restrictions in the treatment of prisoners, and for the adoption of such ameliorated regulations as might conduce to their health and moral and religious improvement in accordance with the principles of Christian humanity, and as sanctioned and upheld by medical science. In the few observations, therefore, which we here intend indulging in in reference to a matter connected with the discipline of the gaol of Newgate, which has just transpired, and which appears to attract a good deal of public attention, it cannot be supposed that we have any intention of sanctioning, for a moment, any extra-official interference with the privileges or comforts of its unhappy inmates. The facts of this case, as they are gathered from a Report of the Inspectors of Prisons, and communicated by the chaplain of Newgate, are as follow:—

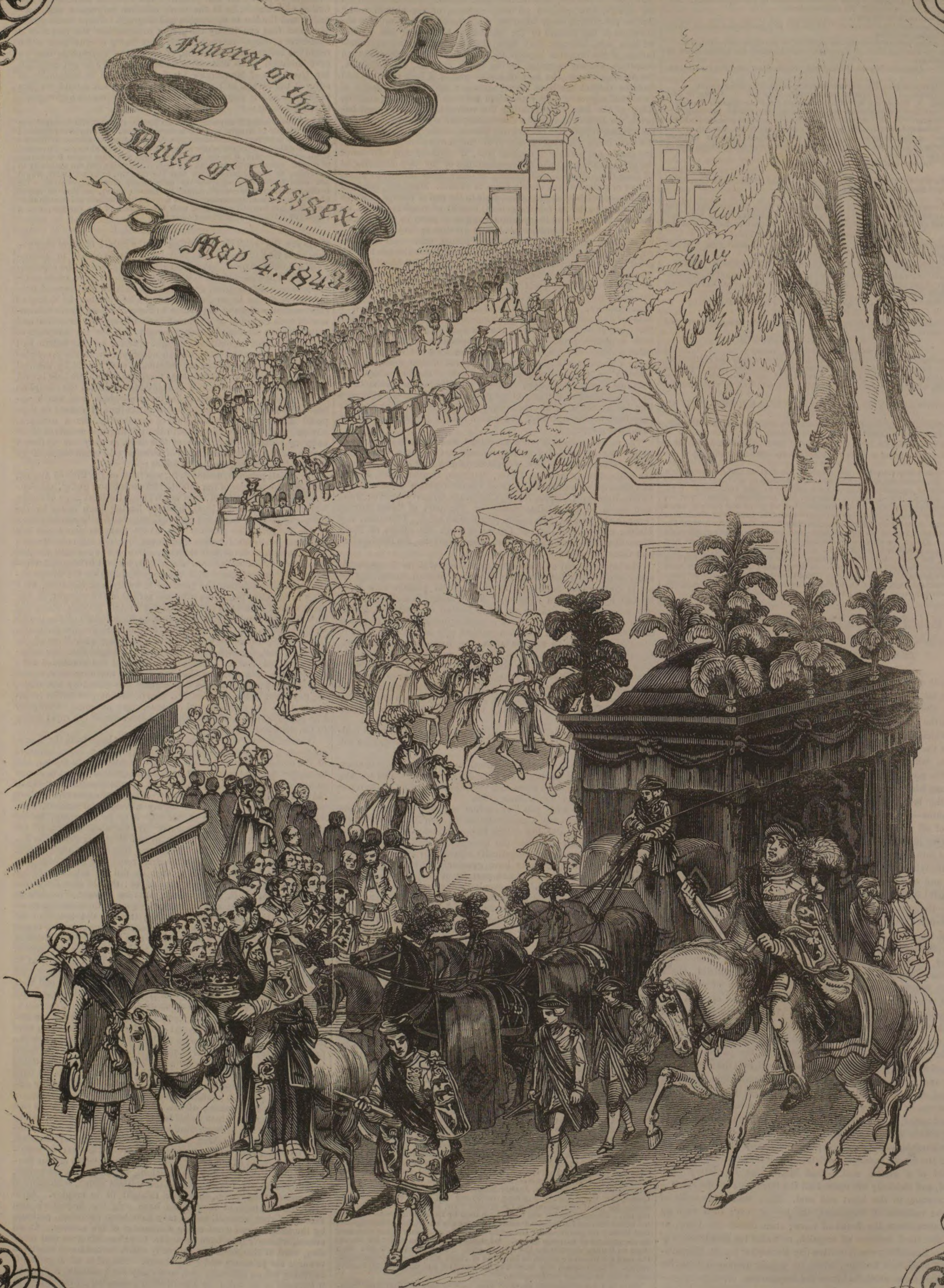
"A female prisoner, named S. S., was tried on the 27th of August, 1842, for the murder of her infant. She was found guilty, and sentence of death was passed upon her without the least hope of mercy being held out. Some legal difficulty having been raised by the prisoner's counsel, the judge reserved the point for the consideration of the judges. The prisoner was aware that her fate could not therefore be decided before November, but she did not entertain much hope of a favourable decision. In some conversation which the chaplain had with one of the judges, but not in his official capacity, he was impressed with the improbability of the Home Secretary recommending the prisoner to mercy, and therefore, for a week or ten days before the expected arrival of the warrant, he had endeavoured to impress on the prisoner's mind his own increasing fears that the result of the approaching consultation of the judges would be fatal, and that she ought, therefore, to prepare for death. Her own apprehensions were quite in accordance with those of the chaplain, and she with many tears acknowledged that her crime fully deserved death. In this state of mind she continued until Sunday, the 20th of November, when, after morning service, the warrant for a free pardon by her Majesty was placed by Mr. Cope, the governor, in the hands of Mr. Sheriff Hooper, who then transferred it to the chaplain, and requested that he would accompany him and communicate this unexpected extension of the royal mercy to the wretched convict."

It being certain that the free pardon did not issue from the Home-office on a Sunday, the inspector, Mr. Russell, on being informed of the circumstance, felt it his duty to investigate the matter, and he begged the governor would reply to the question about to be put to him to the best of his recollection; he was then asked, "When did you receive the pardon of S. S.?"—To this the governor replied, with much warmth, and in a highly disrespectful manner, that, "as the inquiry was made at the request of an alderman, he declined answering it." Subsequently Mr. Cope stated that, to the best of his belief, it arrived at the prison about six o'clock on Saturday evening, the 19th of November; that he was absent from the prison at the time, making inquiries respecting the friends of a prisoner who had died that day; that he did not return until between ten and eleven o'clock that night; that he then found the free pardon for S. S. on his desk; that he thought it too late to summon the chaplain and to open the prison to make the communication to the prisoner that night; that he did not send for the chaplain the following morning, that the communication might be made before the morning service; that he kept the pardon in his desk until after the service, when, to the best of his recollection, he gave it to Mr. Sheriff Hooper about one o'clock; and that he acted thus because he wished to consult the sheriff relative to a part of the pardon which limited it to the crime of which she had been found guilty, and which stated that it did not extend to any other charge of which she might stand accused.

This occurrence has been made the subject of very grave discussion in the columns of several of our contemporaries, who have dwelt with considerable force on the agony of mind endured by the prisoner during the interval of nineteen hours which was suffered to elapse before her pardon was made known to her, and the Court of Aldermen, we understand, have deliberated on the matter with closed doors. We quite agree in the impropriety of keeping prisoners in a state of painful suspense; but, in the present case, we really think that, looking at Mr. Cope's general conduct in the important situation which he holds—the benevolence and humanity with which he has hitherto discharged its most painful and disagreeable duties—and taking into consideration his own explanation, that he was absent on as merciful an errand as the heart of a philanthropist could suggest—we really think that certain of our contemporaries have been too unscrupulous, if not somewhat unjust, in applying to Mr. Cope's conduct the epithets which, with more of indignation than reason, they have thought fit to employ. As to Mr. Cope's warmth of temper, we have only the inspector's own version of that incident, and it may have been provoked, perhaps, by the haughty and overbearing demeanour of his accuser. At all events, whatever may have been Mr. Cope's conduct on that occasion, want of temper is an infirmity which he has never exhibited towards the prisoners under his charge. The office of a gaoler is anything but an agreeable one, under any circumstance, and, when it happens to be filled by a gentleman possessing all the requisites to render it respectable, boards of magistrates and the public press should be as indulgent as possible, in order to encourage persons of his class to accept an office which must cost him many sacrifices, and, not the least, his liberty, for—

He is as far from the enjoyment of earth or air
Who watches o'er the chain as they who wear.

Funeral of the
Duke of Sussex
May 4. 1843.

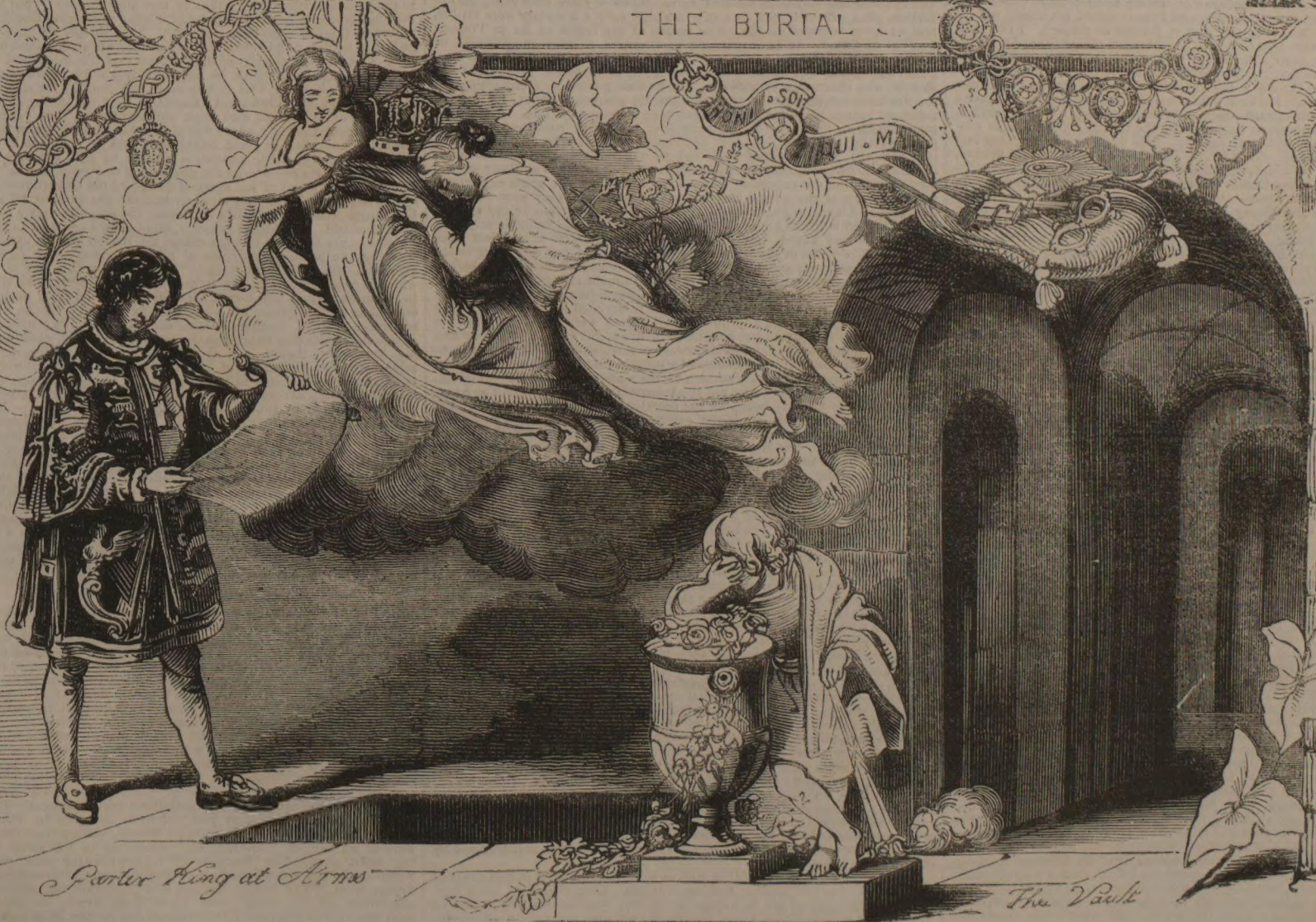


THE PROCESSION IN KENSAL-GREEN CEMETERY





THE BURIAL



Porter King at Arms

The Vault

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the Royal Academy with a visit yesterday, to inspect the exhibition. His Royal Highness arrived in Trafalgar-square at a quarter past one o'clock, attended by Lord Colville, Captain Francis Seymour, and Colonel Wyld. The Prince spent upwards of an hour inspecting the different schools, and then returned from the academy to Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager went to Kensington Palace yesterday, and visited the Duchess of Inverness. Many of the nobility called in the course of the day to make inquiry after the health of her Grace. Sir George Couper called, on the part of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, to inquire after the Duchess of Inverness.

A Cabinet Council (the first that has assembled since the adjournment of Parliament for the Easter recess) was held to-day at the Foreign-office, at two o'clock. All the members were present.

Mr. Justice Coleridge resumed his official duties this morning for the first time since the death of his lordship's son.

We regret to announce the death of the Hon. and Very Rev. Joseph Bourke, Dean of Ossory.

The Salisbury election has terminated in the return of Mr. Hussey, the Conservative candidate, the numbers being—For Mr. Hussey, 262; for Mr. Bouverie, 176; Majority, 86.

THE FANCY BAZAAR AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—The fancy bazaar at the Egyptian-hall, which had been postponed in consequence of the lamented demise of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, is appointed to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The sale is to commence each day at 12 o'clock.

NEWMARKET—FRIDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.—Corunna 1; Ends and Odds 2. Newmarket Stakes of 50 sovs.—Lord Stradbroke's Evesham 1. Two started. Duke of Portland's f and Duke of Rutland's ran a dead heat.—The Caster receives forfeit from Lord Orford's Sir Fretful.—Cowslip receives forfeit from filly by Beirum out of Souvenir.—Titania receives forfeit from Rapture.

BETTING.—THURSDAY NIGHT.—DERBY.—11 to 5 agst Cotherstone; 7 to 1 agst A British Yeoman; 17 to 1 agst Winesour; 17 to 1 agst Gamecock; 18 to 1 agst Amorino; 22 to 1 agst Gaper; 35 to 1 agst Aristides; 50 to 1 agst Janai—taken; 65 to 1 agst Progress c.; 1000 to 10 each agst Chesterfield, the Progress c., and Dumpling, in one bet.

OAKS.—6 to 1 agst Maria Day; 10 to 1 agst Judith Hutter; 12 to 1 agst Sister to Jeffy (taken); 12 to 1 agst Laura filly.

ST. LEGER.—5000 even between The Caster and Bramble.

ALARMING FIRE.—Between the hours of one and two, yesterday morning, a destructive fire broke out on the premises in the occupancy of Mr. Dolling, tobacconist, &c., No. 52, White-horse-street, Stepney, adjacent to the old church, which raged for a considerable time, totally destroying the building and its contents.

ANOTHER SERIOUS CALAMITY BY FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—On Thursday afternoon, about half-past three o'clock, a fire broke out in the warehouses surrounding the Duke's Dock, in Liverpool. Mr. Hewitt, superintendent of the fire police, immediately set off with an engine, and was quickly followed by another with his brother. On arriving at the Duke's Dock it was found that three of the large pile of warehouses belonging to the trustees of the late Duke of Bridgewater, and situated between the Duke's and King's Docks, were on fire, and the flames had got so far ahead that the roof of one of the warehouses had fallen in. The pile in which the fire occurred consists of ten warehouses—two in the centre, which rise above the others, and four on each side, all of them having a frontage both to the Duke's and to the King's Docks. The flames were first discovered by one of the workmen in the top story of the third warehouse from the east end, and that and the two stories below it being filled with cotton, the fire soon communicated downwards and to the warehouses on both sides. When the engines arrived, the second, the third, and the fourth warehouses were on fire, and the smoke was issuing in dense masses from the windows of the fifth. The four top stories of the third warehouse and their contents have been entirely consumed, with the exception of some little cotton, which will be saved in a damaged state. It is supposed that upwards of a thousand bales of cotton have been destroyed, as the three top stories of this warehouse were filled with that article. The fire in the second warehouse extended to the third story, but entirely consumed the two stories at the top, and about a similar amount of damage has been done to the fourth warehouse. About six o'clock the fire was completely got under. There are various rumours as to the amount of loss likely to be sustained, but we have ascertained, from very good authority, that it will be very little short of £20,000. We have heard, also, that the property is insured in the Royal Exchange, the Globe, the Sun, and a little of it in the Liverpool Insurance-office. Nothing has yet transpired as to the origin of the fire.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, FRIDAY.—SENTENCE OF THE CHARTIST PRISONERS.—The sentence of the Court is—that Thomas Cooper be imprisoned in Stafford Gaol for two years; and John Richards be imprisoned in the same place for one year; and in the meantime be committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea.

The Toronto packet-ship arrived at Portsmouth yesterday with New York papers to the 11th ult., but they contain nothing of importance.

The Paris papers of Thursday contain no news of the slightest interest.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Paris, May 2.—The Marquis de Dreux-Brézé, the leader of the Legitimist party in the Chamber of Peers, on the 28th ult., made his monthly complaint against what he is pleased to call "the imprisonment of Don Carlos." In my opinion more importance is given to this subject than it merits; and France would act wisely were it to permit the Prince to go to any part of Europe he pleased. I can state most positively that were Don Carlos to leave France the greater part of his partisans would offer their submission to the Queen, and re-enter Spain. They are led to believe that Don Carlos has the secret support of the French Government, and that the day is not far distant when a serious revolution will break out in Spain. Far be it from my intention to accuse M. Guizot of not acting a straightforward policy in Spanish affairs; but thus much is positive: CERTAIN persons do intrigue with the Carlist refugees, and promise them not only support, but success. One day they are told that Isabella will be married to the eldest son of Don Carlos; another, that France, to counteract British influence, would prefer Don Carlos to Espartero. To keep up the delusion, many Carlist officers are secretly sent to the frontiers to organise an entry into Spain. At the present moment several are on the frontiers of Catalonia and Biscay, and a partial insurrection may be daily expected. Send Don Carlos from France—his party would break up, and many a wild-planned intrigue destroyed; make him a victim, and the tranquillity of Spain cannot be consolidated. We have nothing fresh in the political circles; everything is quiet, very quiet—indeed Serbia seems to be forgotten; but, notwithstanding the apparent tranquillity, the French Cabinet is already at work, and M. Appony, the Austrian ambassador, and M. Guizot have more interviews than those held at the Foreign-office: several Cabinet couriers have also been secretly despatched to Vienna. Let Lord Aberdeen be on his guard, and place not faith in the promises of any Court—the Serbian question is more serious than is generally imagined. It is true that the French are disarming a part of their fleet; but, on the other hand, they are fitting up steamers of from 400 to 500 horse power, under the pretence of applying them as a line of packet-boats. Already the following steamers are preparing for sea:—Frigates of 450 horse power: Le Labrador, L'Oreoque, Le Groënland, Le Montezuma, Le Panama, L'Albatross, Le Christophe, Colomb, Le Magellan, Le Canada, L'Ulloa, Le Darsen, Le Coraibe, Le Cacique, L'Eldorado. Corvettes of 220 horse power: L'Espador, Le Caiman, Le Phoque, and L'Eylau.

The news from Algiers is anything but satisfactory, notwithstanding the report of General Bugeaud, dated the 31st of March, and which was only published a month afterwards. This report stated that Colonel Gery put hors de combat 150 Arabians; himself having 4 killed and 20 wounded. The accounts from Oran to the 22nd of April, however, give as positive that Abdel-Kader had appeared in the neighbourhood of Mascari, at the head of an imposing body of cavalry, and had thrown the whole of that district into great alarm. It was greatly feared that this movement of the Arabian chief would destroy the long-meditated project of the occupation of Tener and the camps of El Esnaïn and Trench.

Before closing our musical season, it is but just to mention the brilliant success of Madame Cinti Damoreau, at a representation given for her benefit at the Grand Opera. On that occasion Madame Damoreau sang in the first act of the "Ambassadrice;" the first act of "La Muette;" and the third act of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." The house produced about 20,000 francs. Madame Damoreau and the violinist artist leave soon on an American speculation. Madame Rossi Caccia is engaged for six months at Lisbon.

We have much chit chat in the musical world. I will give a *résumé* of the most *saillante*.—Madame Pauline Garcia Viardot appeared for the first time in Vienna, in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and was *encored* several times. The King of Greece has conferred on Rossini the order of "The Saviour."

There have been just published in Germany three very old and very celebrated sonnets—one by Lullie, in 1646; another by Hasse, in 1759; and a third by Fischer, in 1787. The "Freyschutz" was lately produced at Bucharest, and was hissed. The journals call it *barbarous music*! The Academy of Sainte Cecile, at Rome, has named as honorary members—the Grand Duchess Maria Niccolonna of Russia, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, the Count Matteo Walskorski, and Spontini. Within the last 50 years there have been represented at Vienna 67 German operas, from 30 different masters: 24 of them obtained success, 30 were tolerated, and 13 died a natural death. Yesterday we had for the first time this season horse-racing on the Champ de Mars. Do not for a moment imagine that the amusements are anything equal to those of England—quite the reverse—no music—no shows—no fugglers—no drinking booths—but, on the other hand, plenty of police agents, gendarmes, and foot and horse soldiers in abundance.

The first race, for 1000 francs, given by the Jockey Club, 3 yrs old, was won by Prospero, the property of M. A. Rothschild; the second, for 2000 francs, 3 yrs old, was won by Karagheuse, the property of M. Sabatier,

and the third, for 2000 francs, given by the Minister of Commerce, was won by Pamphile, the property of M. Fasquel. We had a hedge course, which was cleverly won by Pantaleon, the property of M. E. Mathews. I am sorry to say that M. Cremieux, one of the riders, was thrown and nearly killed.

Yesterday being the "fête" of the King was duly celebrated in the Champs Elysées, with the usual amusement of public theatres, dancing, &c. The King received the diplomatic and other public bodies, and on their leaving there was a beautiful display of fire-works on the Quai d'Orsay. The weather, threatening in the morning, was most beautiful during the remainder of the day.

A M. Faulcosi has invented a new species of steam-paddles, so far worthy of notice as, I understand, they are likely to be applied by the French Government. The two paddles are placed in the hold of the vessel and strongly cased. The inventor promises many advantages:—1st, the paddles are not exposed to the bullets of an enemy; 2nd, the sides of the vessel are not bulged out; and 3rd, the paddles always work, notwithstanding the heaviest weather.

The lottery at the Palais Royal, in aid of the Guadeloupe fund, produced nearly £4000.

The increase in public journals in Paris within the last 30 years has been most astonishing. In 1812 there were only 45 journals or periodical writings; in 1829 there were 369; in 1837, 326; and, in 1842, 353. There are 36 daily papers.

On Saturday I was favoured with a sight of the wooden house built for the governor of the Island of Marquesas, by order of the Minister of Marine. It is about 65 feet long, and 35 feet high. The ground floor is composed of seven rooms, some very spacious; the first floor, to approach which there are two staircases, has eight rooms and four cabinets; on the roof, which is covered with zinc, there are several lofts. There is an uncovered gallery, about 14 feet in width, around each story, but which is protected by an extending roof. These galleries, as well as the roof, are supported by six columns. The number of pieces of which this house is composed, and already numbered, are 84,200.

Several Catholic missionaries intend embarking on board the Phaeton for the Island of Marquesas.

The English residents in Paris went into mourning on Sunday last for the late lamented Duke of Sussex.

The "post treaty," signed in London on the 3rd of April, and ratified on the 28th, has been officially published in the *Moniteur*. By this treaty all single letters will pay 5d. as English postage, and 5d. French postage, making from London to Paris 10d. instead of 1s. 8d.

Eight hundred workmen have been dismissed from the royal arsenal at Brest.

SPAIN.—BARCELONA, April 25.—The British steam frigate Medea, Capt. Warden, arrived at Barcelona on the evening of the 24th, and relieved the Hecate, ordered to Malta. M. Gaultier d'Arc (French), Consul and Chargé d'Affaires at Alexandria, took a passage in the Medea, and proceeds from Barcelona to Paris, via Perpignan. He is on sick leave.

On the afternoon of the 25th, General Cortinez received an order from the Minister of War to resume the repairs of the citadel with all despatch, and to continue them until the whole of the curtain and other works are completed: 30,000 dollars have also been sent to him.

It is found impossible to complete the new Municipal Council, as several of the members continue to absent themselves from Barcelona. The reason is, that most of the respectable and rich inhabitants of Barcelona avoid having anything to do with the affairs of the town.

Since the 20th no less than eleven assassinations have been committed in Barcelona and Barceloneta.

LEONOR, April 20.—The Grand Duke of Tuscany embarks from this place on the 19th, on board the steamer Leopold; he is accompanied by the whole of his family, and proceeds direct to Naples, for the purpose of congratulating the sister of his wife on her approaching nuptials with the Emperor of the Brazils.

MADRID.—On the night of the 23rd ult. the Queen of Spain, accompanied by her sister, the Infanta Louisa, honoured the representation of "Norma," at the Theatre del Circo, with her presence. Her Majesty was attended by the Countess Mina, the Regent, the Duke de Híjar, the Conde Santa Coloma, and the Marquis de Branciforte: her reception was most enthusiastic; no one appeared to take any notice of Espartero.

The Madrid journals of the 25th ult. have come to hand, with private advices of the same date. The Senate had resumed on that day the debate on the address, which was being continued when the latest accounts left.

PORTUGAL.—DESTRUCTION OF A JESUIT COLLEGE AT LISBON BY FIRE.—The Times of Tuesday contains the following account of an alarming and destructive fire at Lisbon, communicated by its able and observant correspondent at that place:—"A dreadful conflagration took place here on Saturday, the 22nd of April, by which one of the finest public buildings in Lisbon has been entirely destroyed. The College of Nobles, founded by the Jesuits nearly two centuries since, and subsequently enlarged and in part rebuilt by the celebrated Marquis of Pombal (until the events of the early part of the present century closed the institution for a time, since which period it has been reopened as a polytechnic school, upon a broader and more popular basis), was discovered to be on fire about four o'clock in the day. It is a well-ascertained fact that the fire was so insignificant (and entirely accidental) in its origin that a couple of barrels of water might have extinguished it, but the regulations here, in connexion with calamities of this description, are so very imperfect and unsatisfactory, that, before the alarm was properly given, and the poor, and in number very limited, engines of the metropolis were conveyed to the spot, all hope of saving the building had departed. The college, which is situate towards the northern outskirts of Lisbon, and is of great extent, presenting a vast façade of considerable beauty, was speedily on fire in every part, including the large church attached to the edifice. From eight to nine o'clock the roofs fell in with an enormous crash, and the elevated position of the building, giving breadth and effect to the enormous mass of flame, threw a glare over every part of Lisbon, gave a lurid aspect to a sky in which only a few stars were visible, and was even reflected on the broad bosom of the Tagus as far as Trafalgar and Val de Zebra. It is impossible to conceive a more magnificent or more terrible spectacle. The wind blew from the north with such violence, that it was not possible to arrest for a moment the progress of the flames; and chance, or Providence, not human guidance, alone prevented the fire from extending to a vast and thickly-peopled district, by which a thousand houses might as readily have been consumed as one. The Ministers were all on the spot from an early hour, and their exertions were very praiseworthy; but some idea may be formed of the degree of co-operation they received, from the fact that, though the Premier and War Minister, the Duke of Terceira, despatched a courier for two pieces of artillery to prevent by isolation the extension of the flames, through the gross negligence which prevails at the several Government departments, they were not to be had, and all Lisbon might have been burnt, because certain official scampers had walked off with the keys! Much of the furniture and valuable scientific instruments was saved, but the total loss is estimated at not less than £20,000. The crews of the British and French ships of war now lying in the Tagus rendered every assistance. The students of the school and numbers of the populace gave active assistance at the imminent risk of their lives, and some serious accidents occurred. How the surrounding district escaped it is difficult to conceive. Less than twenty feet intervened between the College and the unharmed houses around it; their fronts were blackened, and the glass broken in fragments, yet not one of them caught fire. The smoke and ashes sent forth from the conflagration were so thick and suffocating, as to render progress difficult at the distance of a musket shot; the flames continued to rage until after midnight, a portion of the walls was alone left standing, and 30 hours after the fire broke out the ruins were still smoking. The King, the moment his Majesty heard of the disaster, repaired to the scene of the conflagration, and even personally assisted, with the generous ardour of youth, in the attempt to extinguish the flames, and save some portion of the valuable property. His Majesty received a slight wound in one of his hands. The professors of the various schools concentrated in the building likewise gave an energetic assistance, and the bulk of the valuable books in the library, with the mineralogical and chemical collections, was saved. The final organisation of these important schools had been but recently completed by the Government at a very considerable expense, and the sole remaining remnant is the blackened and tottering walls. The report of the authorities announces three lives lost, and seven persons wounded. The killed and wounded were chiefly among the sailors of the French ship-of-war Suffren, whose zeal had been stimulated by too liberal a ration of brandy."

TURKEY.—By the latest accounts from Constantinople it appears that the affairs of Russia are arranged, and that the Divan has conceded all the demands of Russia. Prince Georgewitsch is to abdicate, his councillors and Kiamil to quit Servia, and a new election to take place, probably in favour of Prince Milosch.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 20th ultimo contains the following important information relative to this long-pending dispute:—CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12.—The Serbian question has been this day decided in a Council of Ministers held in the presence of the Russian Ambassador. The following are the resolutions adopted:—Firstly, Karageorgewitsch shall voluntarily abdicate; in the event of his refusing to do so, he shall be declared to have forfeited the Governorship of Servia. Secondly, a new election of a Sovereign shall be proceeded to. Thirdly, Kiamil Pacha, Wutsitch, and Petroniwitch, shall quit the Servian territory. These three resolutions are almost a *verbatim* repetition of the terms of the Russian Cabinet's ultimatum, which Cabinet, seconded in its views by that of Vienna, has thus obtained a conspicuous victory over the obstinacy of the Turks, and over all such as had striven to frustrate its designs. Under these circumstances, it is scarcely doubted that the new Sovereign about to be elected will be Prince Milosch Obrenowitsch, the father of Prince Michael, who is patronised by the Emperor Nicholas.

GREECE, April 12.—Political as well as commercial affairs in this country appear to be fast progressing towards a crisis. King Otho and his Greco-Bavarian Government are as unpopular as they well can be, and persist in withholding a constitution which the Greeks consider themselves entitled to.

EGYPT.—CAIRO, April 7.—The new Transit Company, which has been formed by Mr. Thurburn, under the auspices of the Viceroy, and who has advanced the necessary funds, holds out every prospect of the passengers to and from India, through Egypt, being henceforth forwarded with the greatest regularity, comfort, and despatch, and also at fixed moderate rates.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

LORD WHARNCLIFFE moved the second reading of the bill to amend the registration of electors for members of the other house of Parliament.—Lord BROUGHAM warmly eulogized Lord Grey as the author of the Reform Bill, and took credit for the very few defects which eleven years of practical experience had discovered in that measure. The great evil of the system was the annual registration, which, as the voter generally looked upon his privilege with indifference, threw upon the candidate the expense of a constant attention to the register, without which he could not expect to succeed against a more watchful opponent. He would prefer that when a person had once proved that he possessed the requisite qualification, his vote should remain unchallengeable for at least the duration of the Parliament for which it was registered. This principle was acted upon in respect to members of Parliament and justices of the peace, and should hold good also in the case of the voter. He objected to that portion of the bill which rendered the receipt of parochial relief a disqualification, but approved equally the establishment of an appeal from the decisions of the revising barristers, and the vesting that power in the court of Common Pleas.—Lord DENMAN also considered the change an improvement which transferred the appeal to a judicial from a political body, always more or less influenced by party bias, but objected to the clauses respecting personation as unnecessary, because the law already took cognizance of the offence, and inefficient as imposing too lenient a penalty—one indeed much less severe than at present inflicted. A clause, too, which provided that persons attempting to personate electors might be seized and carried before a magistrate was liable to great abuse, and would add dangerously to the excitement inseparable from elections.—Lord CAMPBELL defended the registration system, but concurred with Lord Brougham in wishing to secure to the voter a more permanent possession of his franchise. He exonerated the revising barristers from all blame as to the inconsistency of their decisions, but should be glad to see their number reduced from 85 to 10, who should sit constantly, instead of for only a few days in each year. He objected to the proposal for vesting an appeal in the Common Pleas; and after briefly noticing one or two other clauses, which he intended to oppose, reserved his further objections until the bill should be considered in committee.—The bill was then read a second time, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Fully two hours were occupied in the presentation of petitions against the education clauses of the Factory Bill. Some few were also presented in favour of the bill. Some private bills were advanced a stage.—Lord G. SOMERSET replied, in answer to Mr. Hume, that the report on the subject of the customs was in preparation, but not yet drawn up.—Lord STANLEY gave notice that on Monday, the 15th instant, he would submit to a committee of the whole house resolutions preliminary to the introduction of a bill for the importation of flour and wheat from Canada.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in answer to Sir G. Grey, said he intended to go into committee on the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill on Friday, the 12th instant.—The Exchequer-bills Bill was read a third time and passed.—The order of the day for going into committee, *pro forma*, on the Factories Bill having been read, Mr. EWART waiving his amendment on this motion, Sir J. GRAHAM rose to state the alterations which Government proposed to introduce into it. After advertizing to the excitement which it had produced in the country, he referred to the objection made against it on account of its sudden and simultaneous operation, which objection he answered by reference to the checks provided in its 64th and 65th sections. He next proceeded to the objections of the Wesleyan body, which he considered as having been stated in the fairest manner, and as being entitled to the highest consideration, from the praiseworthy efforts made by that body for the advancement of education. He accordingly specified the alterations which he intended to propose in regard to those objections. The first would be the allowance of a liberty to the parents in the selection of Sunday-schools. Another would relate to the hours of attendance at the Statute school, for the purpose of instruction in the Catechism and Liturgy of the Church, which hours he proposed to arrange for the convenience of those who might desire to have their children exempted from that attendance. The parent would also be relieved from the perhaps invidious obligation which the bill in its present shape imposed upon him, of declaring that he had a ground of religious objection; and besides the Sunday, a time would be allowed on each week-day for the attendance of the children not belonging to the church upon the instruction of the licensed minister or other authorised teacher whom their parents might wish them to attend. A provision would likewise be made for the Roman Catholics, who object to the reading of the Scriptures in their entire form. With respect to the trustees, he would propose that instead of leaving the second churchwarden to be nominated by the clerical trustee, the bill should give a right of election to those persons who should have been donors or subscribers of a certain amount to the school. The remaining four trustees he proposed to constitute through the election of rate-payers assessed at £10; but in order to prevent the minority from being unrepresented, he would propose that no rate-payer should be allowed to vote for more than two of these four trustees. The appointment of the head-master of the school he would leave with the bishop, but all the assistants should be appointed by the trustees. He would give to any one trustee a power of appealing to the Committee of Privy Council against the acts of his colleagues; and he would suggest some enlargements in the powers of the Privy Council. The alterations which he had thus proposed were in strict consistence with the principle of the bill as he had originally opened it, as well as with the respect which was due to the conscientious feeling of the Dissenters. If this important measure, brought forward by a Government, and treated with singular forbearance by their opponents, should, with all these advantages, fail to obtain the public approval, he feared that the chance of concord and conciliation would be gone by, and that a spirit of antagonism and bitterness would long prevail throughout this country. He deprecated such a controversy, and referred to the great Christian test, "that ye love one another;" but he feared that the scorners might in these days point to some professing Christians, and say, "See how these men hate one another!" This bill was the olive-branch which he had to tender, and he trusted that the waters of strife would now subside.—Lord J. RUSSELL concurred in the hope that this bill would be discussed with calmness. Meanwhile he begged it might be remembered that when general education was first attempted in this country through the agency of Mr. Lancaster, the Protestant Dissenters were the foremost to aid it, both with their exertions and with their contributions. And yet he understood that one section of the Church was at this day treating those Dissenters with suspicion and obloquy; and under that sort of reproach it could not be matter of surprise if the education clauses in this bill were received with some alarm. He considered the alterations now proposed as being a more efficacious fulfilment of the original design of the Government, rather than as any departure from that design; but for the present he must observe upon them, that the necessity of having the schoolmaster a member of the Church would, as to all the masters, amount to a test and a disqualification. Sir R. INGLES inquired to what extent the master was to have the right of teaching the peculiar doctrines of his own creed?—Sir JAMES GRAHAM answered, that the word "teach" was used in this bill in the sense to which it was confined in the British and Foreign Schools; the master was to be an expositor, not a commentator.—Dr. BOWRING declared that the objections of the Dissenters would not be removed by the concessions already announced. Nothing short of the Government's providing secular instruction, and leaving religion to the people themselves, would satisfy them.—Mr. EWART, Mr. HAWES, Mr. M. GIBSON, and Mr. HINDLEY expressed themselves still unsatisfied; and Mr. G. KNIGHT, Mr. BORTHWICK, and Lord DUNGANNON prayed for a calm consideration of the proposals of the Government.—The bill was read *pro forma*, and ordered to be printed; the further consideration to be taken on Monday, the 22nd instant.—The Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.—The house went into a committee of supply, and the votes for the expenses of the late special commission, which had been postponed until the return was made, was taken.—The house having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, a resolution was passed, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, giving the Government power to advance from the Consolidated Fund such sums as might be necessary to defray the salaries and allowances of the Queen's Bench officers, in the event of the fees becoming deficient for that purpose.—Mr. Sergeant Murphy obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland) Act of last session.—A return of fees taken by clerks of assize and clerks of the peace was ordered, on the motion of Mr. ESCOTT.—Adjourned at half-past eleven.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

On the presentation of a petition by the Duke of Argyll, praying their Lordships to take into consideration the differences that distract the Church of Scotland, The Marquis of BRADALBANK took occasion to intreat the Government to make some declaration of concession to that Church before the meeting of the General Assembly, in order to arrest the threatened secession, which he was informed would otherwise be to the extent of five hundred ministers. He maintained that the constitution of the Church had been invaded by the Legislature.—Lords Brougham, Cottenham, and Campbell reiterated their former opinions of what the law was.—The Earl of ABERDEEN answered, that he had already made a declaration of concession on the part of the Government, which they were prepared, at a proper time, to embody in a legislative measure; but, his noble friend not having been satisfied with that declaration, he despaired now of being able to give him any.—In reply to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord ABERDEEN explained the termination of the negotiations with Portugal. The ultimatum of the British Government had not been accepted by Portugal, and a declaration had been made by that Power, stating that the negotiations were at an end, or "interrupted," according to the strict translation of the word used.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE gave notice that he would move the second reading of the Sundry Disfranchisement Bill on Friday week. The Noble Marquis also postponed his motion for a select committee on the Irish Poor Laws from Friday to Monday next.—Earl STANHOPE postponed the presentation of the Buckinghamshire petition, on the subject of the Corn-laws, to Thursday evening.—Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of the Townsend Peerage Bill.—Lord COTTENHAM moved that the order of the day for the second reading be dismissed. He stated shortly the facts of the case as alleged in the bill, viz.:—That the Marquis of Townshend having been married at a certain

time, after the expiration of a short period his wife left his house—that she had since been cohabiting with a Mr. Margot, and had certain children born during that cohabitation who ought to be considered bastards—that there never had been any bill before the house to dissolve the marriage—and that it was proposed by the present bill to enact that the several children of Sarah Gardiner, Marchioness Townshend, shall be taken to be illegitimate from their birth, and shall not be taken to be the lawful issue of George Ferrers, Marquis Townshend. After citing many cases, the noble and learned lord declared his determination to oppose the bill, as one unprecedented and dangerous, as establishing a bad principle.—Lord Brougham implored their lordships, for the sake of justice, and for the dignity of the peerage, to pass the bill through this stage; and so enable the parties claiming to be legitimate to prove their allegations at the bar.—After a legal argument, in which the Earl of Devon, Lord Campbell, Lord Denman, and the Lord Chancellor took part, the amendment was negatived without a division, and Counsel were called in to be heard at the bar. Ten o'clock next day was then fixed for the hearing of evidence in support of the bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. G. BERKELEY moved the second reading of the Dean Forest and Gloucester Railway Bill.—Mr. PAKINGTON moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—He was opposed to it on public grounds, particularly as it would very much interfere with the navigation of the river Severn.—Captain BERKELEY supported the bill. The railway could not interfere with the navigation of the Severn, as the description of vessels which passed the part of the river which the railway would cross were vessels that could lower their masts for the purpose of passing under bridges.—Sir T. WILSON opposed the bill.—The Earl of LINCOLN supported the bill; and he did so after a most careful examination of the propriety of the measure, both as regarded the necessity for the railway, and the alleged interference with the navigation of that portion of the Severn. He believed that the construction of this railway would be very advantageous to an extensive district, and several large and important towns.—After a few words from Mr. H. Berkeley, Captain Protheroe, and Lord G. Somerset, Mr. GLADSTONE said he should support the second reading of the bill. It had been referred to the Board of Admiralty, who referred it to the opinion of a scientific gentleman in whom they placed confidence, and that gentleman thought it ought to get a second reading.—Mr. G. Berkeley replied.—The house then divided, and the numbers were—For the second reading 103; Against it, 84: majority for the second reading, 19.—Sir C. NAPIER gave notice of his intention to bring the State of the Navy Retired List before the House on an early day.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD gave notice that, on going into committee on the Factories Bill, he would move an instruction that no system of national education could be satisfactory which gave the entire control of education to the Established Church.—Sir H. W. BARRON gave notice to move, on the 5th of May, for a return of arms delivered up by the Irish yeomanry on being discharged, and also of those that had not been delivered up.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that, on next Tuesday week, he would propose the 9th and 10th of his resolutions on the subject of education. The remainder he would drop, preferring to move them substantively as amendments in committee on the Factories Bill.—Sir R. PEEL gave notice that next day he should move the adjournment of the house over Thursday, on account of the funeral of the Duke of Sussex.—In reply to Lord Dunsannon, Sir R. PEEL promised to lay on the table a return of the sums accruing to the Ecclesiastical Commission from the falling in of canonries, and other Church preferments, which had been applied to the augmentation of small benefices.—Mr. HUME then moved that the thanks of the house should be presented to Lord Ashburton, for having brought to a successful issue the negotiations with America, relative to the long-disputed boundary question. The hon. member resorted to all the arguments so repeatedly urged in support of the noble lord's claim to the approbation of his country.—Mr. Bowring seconded the motion.—Sir C. NAPIER was astonished that a plain, honest Scotchman, like Mr. Hume, should have followed in the eccentric footsteps of Lord Brougham. The Government had originated no motion of this kind, from which it was only fair to infer that Ministers did not think Lord Ashburton's services deserving of a vote of thanks. The right of visit question was unsettled, and, from the expressed opinions upon that subject of the President of the United States, there existed at the present moment every chance of collision. He would therefore move, as an amendment, that the house should adjourn.—Captain BERKELEY seconded the amendment, not thinking Lord Ashburton entitled to the thanks of the house, though he had no wish to cast any censure upon his lordship.—Mr. ESCOTT supported the motion.—Mr. E. BULLER regretted that the motion had been made, for though he did not wish to blame Lord Ashburton he did not see why they should step out of their way to thank him.—Sir H. DOUGLAS approved of the treaty, and supported the original motion.—Mr. V. SMITH said that Sir R. Peel had, on a former occasion, regretted that he was unable to move the thanks of the house to Sir H. Pottinger, but it was not usual to give thanks to a diplomatic agent, and he was, therefore, surprised when he perceived it to be the intention of the right hon. baronet to support a vote of thanks in the case of Lord Ashburton. The best that could be said of the noble lord's mission was, that we were well out of the scrape. Mr. Hume was supported by the Government side of the house; but was it not strange, since they were willing to follow him, that they had not themselves anticipated his motion, if indeed they thought he deserved the thanks of the house?—Mr. C. BULLER was prepared to overlook the want of precedent, believing that the treaty of Washington was a great diplomatic achievement, and highly honourable to this country. Lord Ashburton had not only succeeded in allaying the disputes and ill-blood between the two nations, but had actually caused the Americans so far to alter their laws that such a case as that of *McLeod* could never occur again. The terms of the treaty were more advantageous to this country than the award of the King of the Netherlands, and the navigation of the St. John which we had conceded was more than counterbalanced by other advantages which we gained by the treaty.—Sir J. MANMOR, while admitting the importance of the treaty, protested against the establishment of a precedent which might be found very inconvenient hereafter.—Lord STANLEY said that the Government, in the ordinary course of its proceedings, would not have established a new precedent by proposing the thanks of the house to a negotiator, however successful he might have been; but the circumstances were peculiar. The noble lord had been most ungenerously attacked by Lord Palmerston, and this it was which secured to Lord Ashburton the unprecedented honour of a vote of thanks. It had been asserted by the honourable member for Edinburgh that Lord Ashburton had by this treaty cast a stain upon British diplomacy, but, from all that had passed that evening, it had appeared that the treaty was by no means a bad one after all, and the only objection now urged against the vote was the want of a precedent. Perhaps it would be difficult to point out a treaty which had ever been concluded in the face of such difficulties or which had so thoroughly removed the probabilities of a war between two great countries. Lord Ashburton was successful in concluding a treaty in a few months, which Lord Palmerston was equally successful in protracting for several years. Indeed, the latter noble lord had so embroiled the two countries that he had left a most difficult task for Lord Ashburton to accomplish, and yet in less than six months he brought it to a successful issue. He denied that Lord Ashburton had compromised the question of the right of search, although the supercilious style of Lord Palmerston in addressing a sensitive people was not imitated by Lord Aberdeen. The United States had not denied the right of visit, for they agreed that it might be exercised, provided that the vessels delayed might receive compensation for such delay. In fact, in 1839, Lord Palmerston had himself made a similar proposition to that which he now condemned in the treaty of Lord Ashburton, and yet he now contended that the noble lord had taken a step in a wrong direction. The noble lord concluded an animated speech by expressing a hope that the house would mark its sense not only of the merits of Lord Ashburton, but also of the party attack to which he had been exposed, by agreeing to the vote before the house.—Lord J. RUSSELL expressed his astonishment that the Government should not have attempted the defence of Lord Ashburton until they found it attempted by a gentleman who cared so little for the honour of Great Britain as to have been the correspondent of the chief rebel in the insurrection in Canada.—The Ashburton treaty had not settled the question of the right of search. In fact, that portion of the treaty which related to the slave trade had caused such an excitement in France, that it required the utmost prudence, on the part of M. Guizot, in order to allay it. With respect to the boundary question, he was of opinion that the tone adopted by Lord Ashburton in the negotiations tended to lower this country in the estimation of foreigners, and he firmly believed it had lowered us in the estimation of foreign nations, and created an impression that any claims advanced on the part of England had only to be resisted in order to enforce concessions. Indeed, the first effect of the Washington treaty was the passing of a bill, by the American Senate, authorising the seizure of the Oregon territory, an obvious result of the want of dignity in the proceedings on the part of Great Britain.—Sir R. PEEL said he was relieved from entering fully into the question, in consequence of the discussion which took place on a former occasion. If the motion before the house was one of unusual character, it was to be remembered that it was caused by a course of proceeding, in reference to Lord Ashburton, which was still more unusual and unprecedented. The noble lord had not always been so indifferent to the aid of Mr. Hume. When he was leader of the House of Commons he had not, in the day of his distress, declined the aid of that hon. member because he had been the correspondent of the chief rebel in the Canadian insurrection. When the first intelligence of the conclusion of the treaty reached England the satisfaction was almost universal, and it was only after that satisfaction had been calmed down that an attempt was made to raise a prejudice against a most advantageous adjustment of the differences between the two countries. With respect to the Oregon boundary, he believed that ere long a settlement would be come to upon that subject, which was now made use of for the purpose of depreciating the value of the Washington treaty and of the services of Lord Ashburton. He confidently believed that this treaty had not only allayed existing differences, but that it had laid the foundation of future amicable arrangements between the two countries which would not be easily disturbed by any change of circumstances.—Lord PALMERSTON said that the right hon. baronet had offered no satisfactory reply to the charge of Lord John Russell, that the Government had pursued in this instance a most unprecedented course. On a former occasion Sir R. Peel had declared that if a vote of censure were moved against Lord Ashburton, he should feel it his duty to meet such a motion by one

of thanks. No such motion, however, had been made, and yet the right hon. baronet had so far changed his opinions that he now supported a vote of thanks which he would not then propose. He would not then repeat the argument he had used on a former occasion, but would merely observe that the treaty was one of entire concession upon our part, without any concessions on the part of America. With respect to the arrangement for suppressing the slave trade by the Americans sending some cruisers to the coast of Africa, it would prove nugatory, for a slaver on meeting a British vessel would hoist American colours, and on meeting an American vessel would hoist British colours, and thus pass both in perfect security. A proposition had been made, which would have been effectual, namely, that a British and an American cruiser should sail in company, that they should, in fact, chase in couples; but this proposition had been rejected, and there was no real security in the new arrangement for checking that vile traffic. The precedent sought to be established by this vote might be liable to great abuse. Ministers generally refrained from thanking a diplomatist, because it was, in point of fact, asking for a vote of thanks to themselves, because the diplomatist necessarily acted upon their instructions, and moving a vote of thanks, therefore, was little more than asserting that they possessed a majority in the House of Commons.—Mr. Hume shortly replied; after which the house divided on the question of the adjournment, which was defeated by a majority of 240 to 105.—The house then divided on the original motion, when the numbers were—For the motion—238; Against it, 96: Majority, 142.—The other orders of the day were then agreed to, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

Lord Brougham laid on the table a bill to amend the law relative to the appellate jurisdiction of the Committee of Privy Council, which was read a first time.—The Exchequer-bills Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Lord Shaftesbury.—Adjourned to Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Lord Rendlesham took his seat for the Eastern division of Suffolk.—A great quantity of petitions were presented against the educational clauses of the Factories Bill.—Mr. COLQUHOUN gave notice that, on going into committee on the Factories Bill, he would move that the Privy Council be furnished with means to assist the British and Foreign School, the National, and the Wesleyan School Societies, for the establishment of model schools.—Mr. J. JARVIS gave notice that on Friday he would move for a select committee to inquire into the working of the new Bankrupt Law.—In reply to a question put by Mr. Borthwick, Sir R. PEEL stated that both the English and French Governments, holding in consideration the tranquillity of Spain, were unwilling to permit Don Carlos's immediate or unconditional liberation. At the same time, should a sufficient guarantee be given that no risk would be incurred, there could be no objection to his liberation.—Lord J. MANNERS then demanded, whether the fourth article of the treaty between France and England, respecting the Peninsular affairs, had not been fulfilled the moment Don Miguel and Don Carlos had quitted their respective countries?—But to this question Sir R. Peel declined to give an answer.—The Medical Charities Bill was postponed.—Mr. ELPHINSTONE moved the second reading of the Marriage and Divorce Bill.—Dr. NICHOL moved the second reading that day six months.—On a division, the second reading was rejected by 105 to 41. The bill was consequently thrown out.—The house adjourned, at a quarter past six, to Friday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships were engaged in the morning on the Townshend Peerage Bill, but came to no conclusion.—In the evening meeting their lordships went into committee on the Registration of Voters Bill: ordered to be committed on Thursday next.—The Exchequer Bills Bill went through committee.—Lord BAUMONT brought the subject of Serbia before the house, entering at considerable length into the question.—The Earl of ABERDEEN replied to the noble lord, who withdrew his motion, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Neath Harbour Bill and the Glasgow Gas Bill were read a third time, and passed. Many petitions were presented against the Factory Education Bill.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD gave notice of a motion, on the 18th May, for shortening the duration of Parliaments.—Mr. HUME gave notice of a motion to provide schools at the public expense, without interfering with religious opinions.—Lord ELIOR moved the second reading of the Irish Poor-law Amendment Bill. He condemned the conduct of those Irish members who abandoned their duty in the house, and discussed the bill at public meetings—a bill which had been the result of careful consideration, and respecting which he entered into some explanatory detail.—Mr. FRENCH said the Irish Poor-law had been founded on the empty assertions and inaccurate representations of Mr. Nicholls. He cited the sentiments of boards of guardians, &c., against the law, and moved that the bill be read that day six months.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD seconded the motion, contending that the poor-law was a main cause of the agitation for the repeal of the union.—After some further discussion Mr. FRENCH withdrew his amendment, and the bill was read a second time.—The remaining business of a routine nature was then gone through, including the introduction of a bill, by Sir J. GRAHAM, to regulate the Milbank Penitentiary.—Adjourned.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

A gentleman connected with a large mercantile establishment in Liverpool wrote, it is said, to the Duke of Wellington on the subject of the projected inland bonding system, to which the gentleman in question is strongly opposed. A reply was received from his Grace in due course, and, it is rumoured, ran somewhat in the following words:—"The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. —, and begs to inform him that with respect to the Inland Warehousing Bill, the Government will do what they consider right, but they will not deem it necessary to consult Mr. — on the subject."—Monday last, being the 1st of May, the Stock Exchange and Bank, as far as business in public securities was concerned, were closed as usual.—There have been several commercial failures at Lisbon of late, the inevitable result of that suspension of trade which has sprung from the miserable policy of the Portuguese Government.—The Royal Sovereign steamer, from Liverpool, bound for Madeira and Rio de Janeiro, sailed from Lisbon on the 20th ult. with 16 passengers.—The Portuguese brig of war *Vouga*, which was supposed to have been lost, has happily returned to Lisbon, after a 76 days' cruise off the coast of Algarve, and beating through the Atlantic. The crew had been reduced to a quarter ration each.—The Leeds Chartists have again succeeded in electing, by a large majority, churchwardens from their own body. Dr. Hook, the vicar, said, that last year the working-classes had elected the churchwardens from their own body; and this he would say, that they were the only body of churchwardens who had conducted themselves in an honourable, straightforward, and gentlemanly manner.—The unhappy persons who are confined in Kirkdale gaol, under sentence of death, are both members of the church of England. They receive the religious consolations and attentions assiduously bestowed by the Rev. Mr. Appleton, the chaplain to the gaol, with the utmost reverence and thankfulness, but neither acknowledge nor deny their guilt.—The *Hampshire Telegraph* says, that "the announcement of the demise of Rear-Admiral Sir J. Coghill Coghill and Captain J. Murray Gordon, R.N. (which appeared in our last), are not only premature, but that both the gallant officers are in the enjoyment of health."—A special general meeting of the directors and proprietors of the London and Birmingham Railway was held on Monday at the Euston Hotel, Euston-square, for the purpose of approving of the bill which has lately passed through a committee of the House of Commons, empowering this company to extend their line from Blisworth to Peterborough.—The Coffee and Eating-house Keepers Association celebrated their sixth anniversary at the London Tavern on Monday last, when upwards of 300 persons sat down to dinner.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has graciously signified his intention of laying the foundation stone of the Royal Naval School at Counter-hill, near Deptford, on the 1st of June, the anniversary of Lord Howe's victory.—The *Sheffield Mercury* mentions, in the most confident manner, that both the Sheffield members are about to resign their seats. The failure of the Sheffield bank, some months ago, is the cause of Mr. Parker's resignation; and Mr. Ward, it is said—though we know not with what truth—feels the necessity of following the example of his colleague from considerations of a pecuniary nature. Colonel Thompson, and Mr. Bright, the recent correspondent of Lord Brougham, and a member of the Society of Friends, are spoken of as the new members.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. William Stewart Rose, which took place at Brighton on Sunday last. Mr. Rose, till long protracted infirmity caused him to withdraw from the world, occupied no insignificant place in the literary society of London.—Despatches from the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and from the Governor of the Mauritius, were received on Monday at the Colonial-office.—An attempt was made by a band of political emigrants on Easter-day, to effect a new revolution in the Canton of Tesino in Switzerland; happily, the Government of Tesino had received information of what was going on, and communicated it to the political authorities of Pallanza and Arona. The Sardinian police instantly set to work, and discovered, in a village near Arona, a number of armed men, thirty-seven of whom they succeeded in

capturing. This capture discouraged the bandits, who were numerous in the environs.—The Bishop of London has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, to be read to their respective congregations on the Sunday after Ascension Day (May 28th), authorising collections in support of a fund for the propagation of Christianity in China.—It is stated in a St. Petersburg letter, that the Emperor of Russia intends to visit the court of Prussia during the summer, and that the Duke and Duchess of Leuchtenberg will arrive at Berlin at the same time.—Count Valerian Krasinsky, author of the "History of the Reformation in Poland," has been presented with the golden medal of merit by the King of Prussia, which his Majesty has lately bestowed on a few men distinguished in literature, the arts, and sciences.—A morning contemporary states that the proprietors and lessee of Covent Garden Theatre have refused to accede to the offer of the Anti-Corn League for two nights' use of the theatre, in consequence of an intimation from high authority that such a concession to the league would be considered as a virtual vitiation of the patent.—The subscription which has been set on foot in Southampton and its surrounding neighbourhood, for the benefit of the widow and six orphan children of Cherry, the coachman, who was killed by the upsetting of the Exeter mail on the night of the 21st ult., at Stoney Cross, on its way to Southampton, already amounts to above £700.—The Court at Hanover has gone into mourning for six weeks on account of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.—The annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held at Exeter Hall, on Monday, J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P., in the chair, when the report and financial statement for the past year were read and adopted.—Extract of a letter from St. Vincent:—"We have a comet blazing away here in awful grandeur. The head is as large as Venus, and the tail stretches over a fourth of the heavens, like a flaming sword, giving nearly as much light as the moon when half full: it is really stupendous."—James Ford, who was tried for murder at the Chester assizes, and sentenced to be executed on Saturday last, has had the good fortune to escape from an ignominious death. His attorney, Mr. W. Vaughan, sent up several petitions and testimonials to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for mercy towards the prisoner, and on Thursday last received a letter from Sir James Graham, stating that, under all the circumstances of the case, he felt warranted in advising Her Majesty to commute the prisoner's sentence to transportation for life.—At one of the last sittings of the Diet of the Grand Duchy of Posen, a motion was made for granting civil rights to the Jews of the Duchy; but in consequence of the advanced period of the session, it was resolved to postpone the consideration of the motion until the next session.—We are happy to state that Mr. Brunel is going on favourably. No further attempt has at present been made to extract the coin.—The remains of the late Mr. Drummond, who met his death by the hand of the assassin M'Naughten, were removed a few days ago from an ancient vault in Old Charlton churchyard, in which the body had been deposited, and finally placed in a mausoleum, granted for the Drummond family, in a piece of newly-consecrated ground attached to the church, the gift of the lord of the manor, Sir T. M. Wilson. A large assemblage of persons were present to witness the ceremony.—On Monday last Mr. J. Grey Newton Allyn (who had come from Dresden to offer himself as a candidate) was elected warden of Dulwich college.—Sir Edmund Stanley, formerly Chief Justice of the Superior Court at Madras, died at his villa at Richmond on Friday, at an advanced age.—Robert Owen and a number of itinerant social lecturers have just returned to London from a tour through the provinces.—The coroner's jury, which sat on the body of Charles Eyre, who was drowned in consequence of a collision with the Royal Tar, steamer, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a dead end of £5 on the steamer.—We hear from Vienna that the celebrated Lanner has just been carried to his last home, preceded by Strauss and his band, playing one of the defunct's best waltzes.—On Tuesday last two bakers were fined for disposing of bread in the streets without having scales and weights agreeably to the act of Parliament.—The anniversary meeting of the Camden Society, established for the publication of early historical and literary remains, took place on Tuesday at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street, when the Right Hon. Lord Braybrooke presided, supported by Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., F.R.S., Rev. Lancelot Sharpe, F.S.A., T. Amyot, Esq.; J. P. Collier, Esq., J. Bruce, Esq., and a numerous attendance of members. This institution is now ranked amongst the leading literary associations of Europe.—At the annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society, held at Exeter Hall on Tuesday, it was stated officially that the annual income exceeded £115,000, a sum unprecedented in the history of any religious society.—On Tuesday morning the Bishop of London commenced his annual course of confirmations at St. James's Church, Piccadilly. The prayers were read by the rector, and the bishop delivered an affectionate address to the youthful candidates for the holy rite of confirmation. At the close of the ceremony the bishop proceeded to St. John's Church, Westminster, where his lordship confirmed several hundreds of young persons who renewed their baptismal vows.—The reading-rooms of the British Museum were on Saturday closed for a week, pursuant to notice, the day for their re-opening to the public being Monday next, May 8.—Sir John Pirie and Sir William Heygate have announced themselves as candidates for the office of City Chamberlain, vacant by the resignation of Sir James Shaw, on the ground of ill health.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held at Exeter-hall, on Wednesday last, Lord Bexley in the chair. Lord Morpeth took a part in the proceedings, being his first public appearance in town since his return from America.—St. Paul's Cathedral will be closed for about a fortnight, and divine service, except on Sundays, suspended, in consequence of the preparations which are now being made for the rehearsal of music on the 9th inst., preparatory to the anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy, on the 10th, the sermon on behalf of which will be preached by the Very Rev. the Dean of Peterborough.—The House of Lords commenced on Wednesday to take the evidence in the disputed case of the Townshend peerage, which is expected to continue several days longer.—One of the principal dyers in Norwich has not had business so brisk for the last twenty years as it has been for the last few weeks.—At a chapter, which has just been held by the dean and canons, it has been arranged that St. George's Chapel, Windsor, shall be closed (for the purpose of the extensive repairs, which have been for some months determined upon, being commenced forthwith), after divine service on Sunday next, in order that the workmen may begin their labours in the choir the following morning.—A commission of lunacy was opened on Tuesday at the Bridge-house Hotel, London-bridge, before Mr. Commissioner Winslow and a jury of sixteen gentlemen, to inquire into the state of mind of Mrs. Sarah Bird, a widow lady, formerly of Lincoln's-inn, who, it appears, had become perfectly imbecile in consequence of the dreadful thunder-storm which occurred on Christmas-day, 1840. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.—The large wasps seen flying about in April and May are the queen wasps, and their destruction prevents the birth of myriads of wasps. Earl Fitzwilliam gives a shilling each for them, dead or alive.—Letters from Belgrade mention the dangerous illness of Wustisch, the soul of the late revolution, and the progress of the insurrection of Shabaz, in favour of old Prince Milosch.—A bill has just been issued, prepared and brought in by the Earl of Lincoln and Sir James Graham, "for the better regulating the buildings of the metropolitan district, and to provide for the drainage thereof," the provisions of which seem, on the whole, well calculated to effect the ends for which they were designed.—Mr. Dodd, the late harp and pianoforte manufacturer of Berners-street, Oxford-street, was drowned in the Thames a few days since whilst endeavouring to descend from a large vessel in the pool to a small boat alongside. He has left a wife and twelve children in a destitute condition.—The private view of the Thirty-ninth Annual Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours took place on Saturday at their gallery in Pall Mall East.—Covent-garden Theatre has been suddenly closed for the season; the performances not receiving public support is the only reason. It is said that this misfortune will throw nearly 600 persons out of employment.—The Great Western sailed from Liverpool on Saturday morning, at ten, for New York, taking out upwards of sixty passengers, and about £300,000 in specie, also a considerable quantity of light goods.—A good deal of dissatisfaction has been manifested by the gun-trade, in consequence of the Board of Ordnance having three years ago, entered into a contract for a considerable supply of foreign gun-stocks for the Small Arms' Department of the Ordnance



SCENE FROM THE HISTORICAL PLAY OF "JULIUS CÆSAR."

Macready, Phelps, and Anderson, in the characters of Brutus, Cassius, and Marc Antony.

BRUTUS.—They stand and would have parley.
Words before blows: is it so, countrymen?

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

On Monday evening last Mr. Anderson took his benefit at this theatre, and, with correct taste, selected Shakspeare's great drama, "Julius Cæsar." The principal parts were disposed of as follow:—*Brutus*, Mr. Macready; *Cassius*, Mr. Phelps; *Marc Antony*, Mr. Anderson; *Portia*, Miss Faucit; *Julius Cæsar*, Mr. Ryder; *Casca*, Mr. Bennett, &c. We never saw Mr. Anderson to so much advantage as in *Marc Antony*, and his whole performance gave evidence of careful study of his part.

O, pardon me, thou bleeding piece of earth, &c.,

was given with great power. The concluding lines,

Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war, &c.,

with fearful emphasis; and the famous oration,

Friends, Romans, countrymen, &c.,

was delivered in a style of sustained declamation, which drew down long and enthusiastic plaudits. The character of *Brutus* was portrayed by Mr. Macready with admirable delicacy and feeling. His great quarrel scene with *Cassius* was a fine illustration of the moral superiority of a well-trained mind over a bold but irritable spirit. By his quiet dignity of bearing, he reduced the storming *Cassius* to a point of humiliation which it was almost painful to witness; but then his generous advance towards reconciliation came like a heal-

ing balm, and rendered the character as amiable as it was admirable. Mr. Phelps made a perfect picture of the lean and irritable *Cassius*. He seemed to feel that he was in his element in the part. It wanted a little polish perhaps here and there, particularly in the great scene we have just referred to, where we fancied he rather over-coloured the weakness of the character. Miss Faucit performed her brief part most exquisitely. The lines

Ah me, how weak a thing
The heart of woman is! &c. &c.

were delivered with inexpressible pathos. Mr. Ryder, as *Cæsar*, went through his part with great dignity, and Mr. Bennett was very effective, especially in the second scene in Act 1. As a whole, it was decidedly successful—the careers of the principal characters, and there are many in this play, were watched with growing interest and attention from the beginning to the end. Each noble sentiment, as it was uttered, called down an enthusiastic response, and the curtain fell at the close of each act amidst plaudits which denoted a generous sympathy on the part of the audience. In details the play was admirable.

At the fall of the curtain Mr. Anderson and Mr. Macready were successively called for, and were loudly cheered. Some bouquets were thrown at the former, who, evidently a little embarrassed at the circumstance, picked them up, and carried them off smiling.

Our artist has selected for his illustration the first scene in Act 5.



VIEW OF HAVRE.

The accompanying view of Havre, one of the most rising and considerable of the French sea-ports, will be interesting to the English reader, as being about to become, by the construction of a railway, one of the most important intermediate stations between this country and the French metropolis. It also derives a temporary interest from the occurrence of a devastating conflagration during the past week, the details of which will be found below.

DESTRUCTION OF THE HAVRE THEATRE.—The theatre of Havre was burnt to the ground in the night of Friday week. We regret to add that M. Fortier, the manager, who resided in the apartments attached to the theatre, lost his life. The following account of this catastrophe is from the *Journal du Havre* of Saturday last:—"At about half-past one o'clock this morning some persons were attracted to the Place du Spectacle by cries of distress, proceeding from the apartments of the manager, in the upper part of the theatre. The night was dark, and no sign of danger was apparent; but M. Fortier, the manager, was heard, exclaiming that the theatre was on fire, and imploring assistance. Some of the persons who had arrived at the spot ran for the engines; others called to M. Fortier to save himself. He replied: 'My dear friends, it is not the engines that will be of immediate use, but a ladder, for I am suffocating; the smoke is gaining rapidly upon me: run to the scene-room, where you will find ladders.' At this moment the smoke was seen forcing its way through the roof of the theatre. Some persons ran to the scene-room at the back of the theatre and obtained ladders, but time had been lost in searching for the keys. The ladders were placed in front of the theatre, but unfortunately they were so short as scarcely to reach to the windows of the saloon. While this was going on M. Fortier got out of his window, and his female servant, who was the only resident in the building besides himself, took his place at it. He held by the ridge of the attic, and with seeming calmness awaited relief. When asked by the persons below how he proposed to escape from his perilous position, he suddenly exclaimed: 'I can bear it no longer, I am suffocating; it is useless, my friends, I burn, and must throw myself off;' and at the same moment he jumped to the ground from a height of twenty metres (more than sixty feet). He came upon the pavement on his feet, but immediately fell senseless. He still breathed, and would perhaps have recovered, if, by a deplorable fatality, the servant, on seeing the desperate act of her unfortunate master, had not followed the example, and fallen upon his body. When taken up he was a corpse. The servant, who was still alive, was taken to the hospital in a senseless state. She had one of her legs broken, and had received other injuries; she expired this morning. Whilst this tragic scene was taking place in the presence of

the few persons who were on the spot, and of the inhabitants of the neighbouring houses, who, being disturbed, had risen from their beds, the fire was gaining ground, and immense columns of smoke were rising in the air. The drums now beat, the tocsin was sounded, and from all parts the inhabitants rushed to the scene of the disaster. The seamen of the *Expéditive* were amongst the first who came. It was soon ascertained, however, that there was no chance of saving the theatre, and that all that could be done was to prevent the extension of the fire to the adjoining buildings and this splendid quarter of the town. It was now half-past two; the flames had become visible, and were forcing their way through all the windows of the theatre. The wind was to the south-east, and blew the flames directly towards the houses, which are only separated from the theatre by the Rue Corneille. It was on this point that the engines played, and, happily, with success. At half-past 3 the whole of the interior of the theatre was a vast furnace, and a loud explosion announced that the gas-pipes had burst. A portion of the roof now began to give way, and the flames finding an issue through it, rushed forth in an enormous body, scattering burning fragments to a great distance. Some fell on the roof and into the garrets of houses, and others even on the Quai d'Orléans. The danger was now become imminent for the vessels moored to the east of the Bassin du Roi, and an order was given for them to remove. Towards four o'clock the whole of the roof fell in. A loud cracking of the building was heard, and the streets were blocked up with portions of the frieze and entablature. At day-break all danger to the surrounding buildings was at an end, but the fire continued to rise at the theatre. Whilst we are writing it is still burning, and consuming the portions which had remained intact. Nothing remains but the four walls and the facade, with the calched dial of the new clock. Measures have been taken to maintain order and prevent accidents. The crowd is kept at a distance, and the engines are on the spot, ready for renewed action, in the event of their being required. The cause of the fire is not yet known. It is presumed that it had its origin under the stage, where the attendance of machinists had been rendered necessary by the performance of "Robert le Diable." The first alarm was given by a young man to the porter, by whom it was communicated to M. Fortier, who retaining all his *sans-froid*, roused his servant, and before he attempted to escape put on some articles of dress, and secured some papers. But the alarm was given too late; all the issues from the theatre were blocked up by flame and smoke, and M. Fortier was compelled to return to his apartment, in the hope of saving himself by the exterior. M. Fortier was a clever actor and an intelligent and generous man. He is universally regretted, and the regret is the more painful on account of the horrible nature of his death. The theatre was opened for the first time on the 22nd of August, 1823. The building of it, imperfect as it was, is estimated

to have cost the town 1,600,000*fr.* It was not insured. In consequence of this sad event, the rejoicings for the King's *fête* on Monday are suspended by an order of the mayor."

A few weeks ago some labourers who were grubbing up the roots of trees in Tufnell-park, Holloway, the property of Mr. H. Tufnell, M.P., found 300 sovereigns, which it was subsequently ascertained had been buried there by Mr. Frost, an ironmonger in St. John-street, Clerkenwell, whilst labouring under temporary insanity. Mr. Frost has since entirely recovered the use of his reason, and had a faint recollection that he buried another and a larger sum somewhere about the same spot. On Tuesday morning last Mr. Frost and his brother visited the place, and after they had been about two hours employed in digging up the ground with trowels, they found a pewter vessel containing 400 sovereigns, a few perches distant from the place in which the 300 sovereigns had been found. They took the treasure in the first instance to the station-house, and then to their own residence.

REMARKABLE CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—The *Suffolk Herald* publishes the following:—"Our readers may frequently have seen advertisements in the daily papers acknowledging, on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, certain payments made by anonymous persons, who, having defrauded the revenues, make this restitution, and it is called 'conscience money.' A remarkable instance of this kind has come to us from a most creditable source. An individual wrote a letter to the Exchequer-office, saying, that although he had returned his income-tax correctly on his ostensible business, yet that he was extensively engaged in smuggling, and as his returns from that source were very great, he had it on his conscience not to have made any return of that, and he therefore enclosed, as the amount of three years' tax, £14,000*l.* Every effort has been made to discover the conscientious contrabandist, but hitherto without effect. The fact may be relied on."



EXTON CHURCH PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.

On the 25th of April the northern portion of Rutlandshire was visited by a terrific hailstorm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, when the fine old church was struck by the latter, and its spire destroyed for several yards downwards. The shock was awful at the moment the church was struck, and large volumes of smoke were seen issuing from various parts of the fabric. Broken fragments and stones have been forced through the roof and demolished the leads. Large stones have been carried from the church to a considerable distance. The roof is completely open to the sky. The windows are most of them shattered to pieces. The organ loft and pews underneath have suffered severely from the melted lead running down. Large portions of the roofing, with lead, broken beams, rafters, &c., are very dangerous. Grave stones are broken and smashed, and the churchyard as well as the church itself presents a very mutilated appearance.

One of the celebrated mansions in the county is the Exton-hall, of the period of Elizabeth, the property of the Noels, earls of Gainsborough.

CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 22.

WHITE.
B P becomes Kt and ch
P takes R, becomes Kt and ch
R takes Kt ch
Kt at B 5th to R 6th ch
R to B 7th ch
R mates.

BLACK.
R takes Kt
K to corner
K to Kt square
K takes B
K takes Kt or goes to corner

OR,

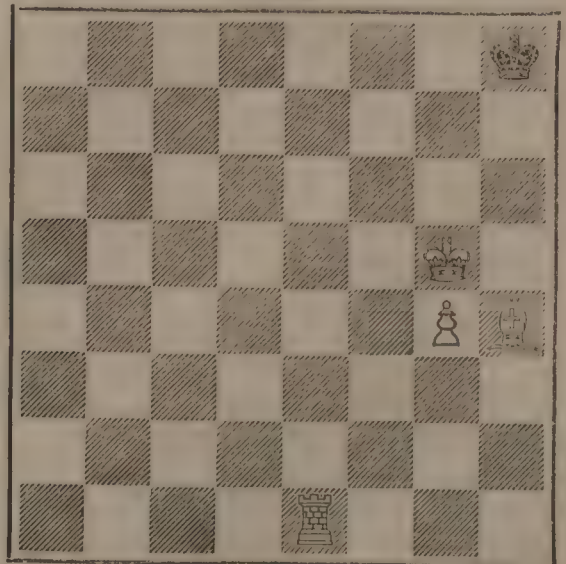
B P becomes Kt and ch
P takes R, becomes Kt and ch
Kt at B 5th to R 6th ch
B takes Kt ch
R to B 7th ch
Rook mates.

R takes Kt
K to Kt square
K to corner
K takes B
K takes Kt

PROBLEM, No. 23.

White to move, and mate with the Pawn in six moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

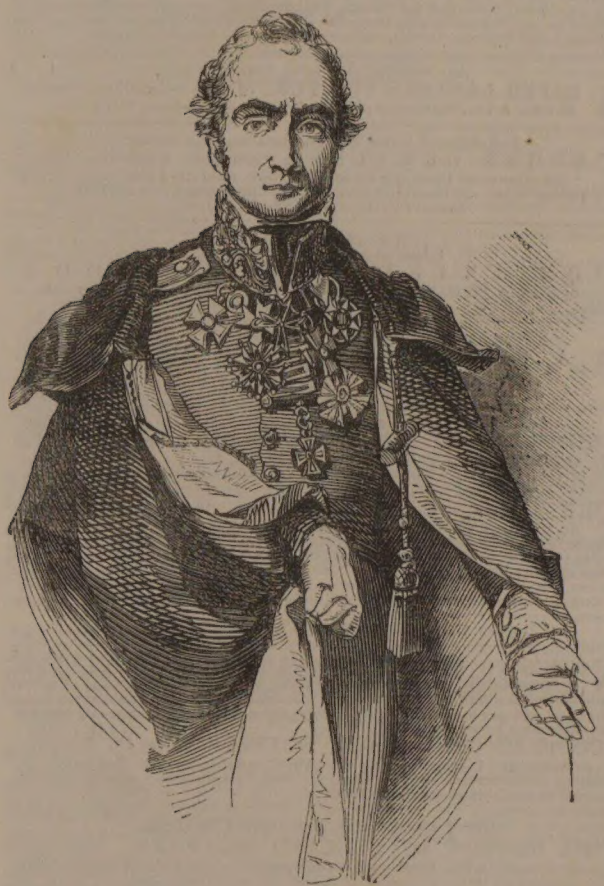
The solution in our next.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXXVIII.

SIR HENRY HARDINGE, M.P.

There are no men who "fall in," to use a military phrase, to important political offices in the state with more apparent ease, or fill them with greater credit, than the soldier of high character and standing in his own profession. The respect they have gained in one character secures them consideration in the other. Even though their talents for the administration of civil affairs may not be of the very first order, the honour which is the invariable attribute of the British officer ensures a firm confidence in their integrity: their probity is unquestioned even by those who differ the most widely from them in political opinion. There cannot be a finer example of this than in the character of the present illustrious head of the army. His personal character, with its frequent exhibitions of a plain, direct, unequivocal honesty of speech and purpose, has often won the praise of those who bitterly denounced the principles on which he has conducted and now conducts his Government, for it is not affirming too much to say that in his hands a large share of the power of the present Ministry is placed. Those who have exercised great power and almost unlimited responsibility are often found far above even the temptation of committing a mean or unworthy action: they are not so safe from the commission of what must frequently be considered great crimes, as the history of Napoleon abundantly proves. Our great dramatist, in painting the fall of *Marc Antony*, makes him lament as his greatest degradation that he should be compelled to temporise with the "Roman boy;" to encounter his enemy, not with force, but intrigue, and to stoop,

To palter in the shifts of lowness—I,
Who with half the bulk o' the world play'd as I pleased,
Making and marring fortunes."



PORTRAIT OF SIR HENRY HARDINGE.

It is a sense of the great degradation the high character for honour stamped on a man by such employments must undergo before it can adopt the common artifices of political deception that makes men yield so high a consideration to those of the profession of arms whom position and the accidents of party have called to exercise an influence upon civil affairs. It is, as we before observed, possessed in a high degree by the Duke of Wellington, and, though playing minor parts on the stage of politics, it is shared by such men as Sir George Murray, Sir Howard Douglas, and the subject of our present sketch, Sir Henry Hardinge, the present Secretary at War. Looking both at the man and the office, it strikes us as an advantage to the army to have its government directed by members of the military profession.

Sir Henry Hardinge is the third son of the Rev. H. Hardinge, rector of Stanhope, Durham, and was born in 1785. He entered the army at a very early age indeed, in 1794, but the system of that day was very different from the present. He could not have entered active service in the early part of the war of the Revolution, but as a "Peninsular officer" he acquired a high military reputation. He served throughout the campaigns of Spain and Portugal, and was present at the battles of Busaco, Albuera, "lavish of its dead," at the terrible storming of Badajoz, at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes. For his services in these actions he has received a cross and five clasps, many foreign orders, and the title and honour of K.C.B. He terminated his career of active service on the bloody field of Waterloo, in which memorable battle he lost an arm, for which loss, we believe, he enjoys a pension of £300 a year. For some years, from 1809 to 1813, he acted as Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Portuguese army. In 1823 he was appointed Clerk of the Ordnance, in which office he was filled till 1828, when he was made Secretary at War; in 1830 he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, but of course lost office, with his party, on the break up of the Duke of Wellington's Ministry in the same year. In 1834 he was again named Secretary for Ireland, but resigned the post in April, 1835. He entered Parliament in 1826, as member for Durham: he has also sat for Newport and St. Germain (Cornish boroughs), and at present is member for Launceston.

At a Board held at the Royal College of Physicians, London, on Saturday, the 20th ult., Sir H. Hallford, Bart., president, the following gentlemen were examined, and obtained their degrees in medicine:—Mr. W. T. Ballantine, surgeon Royal Navy; Mr. T. Sale, surgeon, Isle of Man; Mr. S. Newington, A.B., Oxford; Mr. G. Moore, Hastings; Mr. W. Major, Hungerford, Berks; Mr. W. Tomkils, Yeovil.

GLASGOW.—In the Circuit Court of Justiciary, at Glasgow, on Friday week, Charles Mackay was charged with the crime of murder, in so far as on the 18th day of December, 1842, he attacked and assaulted Catharine McKee, his wife, which violence terminated in her death. The prisoner pleaded guilty, "but not with intent to murder." This plea was rejected by the Advocate Depute, and the case went to trial. After the examination of several witnesses, Lord Meadowbank summed up the evidence, and the jury having retired about twenty minutes, returned with a verdict, finding Mackay guilty as libelled. Lord Meadowbank then assumed the black cap, and in the most solemn manner sentenced the prisoner to be executed on Thursday the 18th day of May next. The prisoner during the time the sentence was being passed stood upon his feet, and exhibited considerable firmness. The court was much crowded during the trial.



NEW ENGLISH PROTESTANT CHURCH AT ATHENS.

The church represented in the engraving has been erected at Athens principally by the voluntary donations of the English residents and travellers, aided by a grant from the British Government. The style is pointed, the design having been furnished by Mr. Cockerell; the church is built of stone, and the walls are particularly massive; it is calculated that there will be accommodation for 500 to 600 people. It was a happy and a proud day for the Christian of every denomination, and especially the Protestant, to witness the consecration of this church, dedicated to the Triune Jehovah, very near the spot where about 1800 years before stood an altar inscribed to the unknown God! The interesting ceremony of the consecration was performed on Palm Sunday, the 9th of April, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Gibraltar, who came expressly for this object from Malta; the Rev. Messrs. Leves, Mules, Lake, Rawsley, Tucker, Hill (the American missionary), and Hilner, assisted the

Right Rev. Bishop. His lordship preached a very impressive sermon from the 1st Corinthians, 3d chapter, 11th verse:—"For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

Among others there were present, her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Lady Lyons; Mr. P. Griffith, secretary of legation; Mr. Green, her Majesty's consul, and his family; the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg and suite; the Swedish and Dutch ministers; General Sir R. Church; Captain Sir J. Sterling, commanding her Majesty's ship Indus, and several of her officers, as also of the Devastation steam frigate; Mr. Sergeant Heath and family; the Queen of Greece's chaplain; several of the Greek clergy, and all the English, Scotch, and Americans residing at or visiting Athens.

We are indebted for the original of the above engraving to the kindness of a gentleman residing in Greece. The view is from the ruins of the beautiful temple of Jupiter Olympus.



INTERIOR OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, HANOVER-SQUARE.

This noble church, situated on the east side of Great George-street and the corner of Maddox-street, was built by Gibbs in 1724, and is one of the most elegant churches in the metropolis, greatly surpassing Wren's designs in the classical dignity which it derives from its portico, while it is certainly not otherwise inferior to them. It is one of the fifty new churches voted by Parliament, and was dedicated, in compliment to the reigning king, to St. George. It has a plain substantial body, with a stately and unique hexastyle Corinthian portico, and a handsome and well-proportioned steeple: it can only be viewed in profile; but, "were it not for two or three intervening houses, it would be seen in the noblest point of light in the world." The ground upon which this church stands was given by Lieutenant-General William Stewart, who also bequeathed £4000 towards erecting and endowing a charity-school.

The interior, as the engraving shows, is handsomely fitted. Over the altar is a large painting of the Lord's Supper, said to have been executed by Sir James Thornhill. The parish, originally taken from

that of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, is one of the most opulent in the metropolis, and the church is celebrated for the number of "marriages in high life" performed within it. Thus, on Tuesday last, were married here, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester, Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Baronet, of Moncrieffe House, Perthshire, to the Lady Louisa Hay, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull. Among the company present were the Marquis and Marchioness of Camden, the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, the Earl and Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers; the Earl and Countess of Haddington; the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, and Lady Anne Primrose; the Marquis of Breadalbane; Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby and Miss Willoughby; Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Bart., G.C.B.; Captain Rowley, R.N., &c.

This church has also been this week the scene of one of the most gratifying spectacles that could possibly gladden the heart of a Christian, namely, the confirmation of several hundred adults, many of them members of the first families in the land, by the Bishop of London.

MUSIC.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.—The fourth concert (of the season) took place on Wednesday evening, under the direction of the Archbishop of York. Though many first-rate productions were to be found in the programme, yet we have to complain of the incongruity and medley manner in which theatrical music was mixed up with ecclesiastical. If the selection be always made by the director of the evening, we must confess that Earl Howe displayed an infinite deal more of taste and judgment in the choice of the previous concert's programme than have been exhibited in that of last Wednesday. Miss Birch sang "The marvellous work" most admirably. Madame Caradori Allen executed two charming airs of the immortal Gluck in her very best manner. Mr. Bennett was very happy in the portions from the "Creation;" but the gem of the evening was Herr Staudigl, who sang two airs by Mozart in a most finished and masterly manner. We must not omit to mention Mr. Williams, who performed a clarinet obligato accompaniment with beautiful tone, taste, and precision. By the way, there was not a single *morceau* of English music in the whole selection! Rich as the library of this society is in the greatest ecclesiastical music of the world, it is strange that his grace totally forgot, or could overlook, the names of Purcell, Tallis, Gibbons, Wilbye, &c., whose noble church services are worth all the theatrical noisy Continental masses that were ever written by even Mozart, Hadyn, or Beethoven. They abound with a holy dignity which accords "with dim-lit aisles, and organ's solemn sound," and fill the heart with a deep piety that is sure to be dissipated by fiddles and other instruments that are associated with the theatre.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

That most mercurial of all comic operas, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," has been within the last few days twice represented at this house with a perfection which it never before attained, the *cast* being the most powerful that we have hitherto been delighted with. Great as Fornasari is in characters of intense feeling and tragic grandeur, we know not who to incline to the more—his serious dignity and passion, or his *buffa* breadth and freedom. He is, like Garrick, between Thalia and Melpomene, and seeming to say, "How happy could I be with either!" His *Figaro* has proved him to be a dramatic vocalist of the most extraordinary yet easy versatility. Of Lablache's *Dr. Bartolo*, a part before his time usually consigned to an inferior, we know not how to speak in terms sufficiently descriptive of its *vis comica*, and thorough knowledge of the delicate shades of theatrical portrait painting. He is a most consummate *artiste*, and excited the house frequently beyond its usual decorum by his graphic delineation of the old guardian. Mario is very much improved in voice, style, and deportment, and was a perfect personation of the Spanish nobleman. Grisi was as enchanting as ever in *Rosina*, and sang with a freshness of voice and manner that were quite delicious. Altogether the opera was one of the most delightful treats of this or any other season. The house continues to be crowded.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

MR. BALFE.—At last the new opera by this popular composer has made its appearance at the *Opera Comique*, and met with, according to some, an indifferent reception; but *selon des autres*, a very different one, being highly applauded throughout. No doubt there is a little jealousy on the part of our French neighbours; but taking all things into consideration, the production of a successful opera in their capital, in their own language too, by an island foreigner, is alike creditable to his genius and their patronage.

A NEW SOPRANO.—A Signora Adelaide Gambaro has just appeared at the Italian Opera, Berlin, in Mercadante's "Gabrielle di Vergy," and created an extraordinary sensation, both as a singer and an actress.

SCRIBE.—We regret to learn that the health of this thousand-and-one dramatist is seriously affected. His present indisposition is attributed to over-anxiety and fatigue in his professional pursuits.

M. DREYCHOCK.—The rehearsal of the fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society, this season, takes place to-day (May 6th), on which occasion this extraordinary pianist will be heard for the first time in this country. We shall soon want a new vocabulary to describe the powers of modern instrumentalists. This young *artiste*, we learn, as far as execution goes, leaves all rivalry at a distance, and possesses a beautiful singing style, coupled with the most hard learning of an able *contrapuntist*. One of his *tours de force* is to play whole chords *à deux mains* with the *légèreté* and finish with which single notes have been astonishingly executed by the hitherto-supposed first-rates!

SOMETHING MORE EXQUISITE STILL!—The Parisian *dilettanti* have scarcely recovered from the extraordinary effects produced upon them by Dreychock, before they fall into greater ecstasies on hearing the performance of M. Adolphe Wilkmers, who first appeared at Hamburg, and subsequently at the concert of the Conservatoire at Paris. His success was such as to obliterate all memories of predecessors. He plays, and with one hand, a movement combining a *tema sostenuto*, a solid *basso marcato*, and a dazzling *bravura arpeggio* at the same time!

MR. PARISH ALVARS.—This unrivalled harpist gave a concert in the Court Theatre at Gotha (the use of which was granted to him by his Serene Highness the Duke), on the 15th ult., which was honoured with the highest patronage of the locality. Will England ever learn to foster her native talent before it has received the stamp of the Continent?

IRELAND.

Great consternation was caused in Dublin on Monday morning last by the dismal announcement that Mr. Finn, the City Treasurer, elected by the "Reformed" Town Council, had levanted in the course of Friday, taking with him corporate funds to the tune of £4000 or £5000. On the discovery of his absence instant pursuit was made, Sir D. J. Dickenson, accountant of the corporation, having left Dublin on Saturday night in the hope of catching the missing bird ere he winged his transatlantic flight, but it is supposed without success, as the Great Western was expected to sail from Liverpool at nine o'clock on Saturday morning. Mr. Walsh, a wealthy merchant, and Mr. Nolan, a rich pawnbroker, are Mr. Finn's sureties to the amount of £2000 each.

It was rumoured that the names of 36 magistrates had been struck off the rolls for taking part in the Repeal of the Union agitation.

The Lord Lieutenant was to have left Dublin for England on Wednesday or Thursday week, but, in consequence of a pressing communication from Government, it is stated that his excellency's departure is now indefinitely postponed.

It is rumoured that the Government have determined to prevent the great repeal meeting, advertised to take place on the Curragh of Kildare, on Sunday next, and which Mr. O'Connell has announced it as his intention to attend.

It is stated that Mr. O'Connell has declared it as his intention not to obey the call of the house on the 11th ult., and that he will not come over from Ireland unless forced to do so in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last reports the arrivals of English wheat have been very moderate, but of fair average quality. On each market day the attendance of both town and country buyers has been somewhat numerous, while the demand, for all descriptions, has ruled steady, and, in some few instances, an advance of 1s. per quarter has been obtained for the finest parcels of white Essex. In foreign wheats more business has been passing, but we have no improvement to notice in the quotations. For barley there has been a steady, but by no means brisk, inquiry, at full rates of currency; but malt has proved a mere drug, and been rather easier to buy. The oat trade has ruled steady, and the prices have been generally maintained. Beans, peas, and four have sold slowly, at late rates. **English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 49s; ditto white, 46s to 47s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 40s; ditto white, 42s to 43s; rye, 34s to 35s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; malted ditto, 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 58s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 30s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; gray peas, 36s to 39s; mangle, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. **Foreign.**—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. **In Bond.**—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1760; barley, 1920; oats, 2440; and malt, 6420 qrs.; flour, 3030 sacks. Irish: oats, 4910 quarters. **Exports:** wheat, 4170; and barley, 2510 qrs.

The Seed Market.—The season having been brought to a general conclusion, the demand

for all kinds of seed, since this day so'night, has ruled dull, at almost nominal currencies. The following are the present rates:—Linsed, English, sowing, 48s to 57; Baltic, crush, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 46s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £30 to £33 per last of ten quarters; Linsed cakes, English, 410 to £110 10s; ditto foreign, 47 to 47 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 45 5 to 46 per ton.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 8d to 6½d for the 4½ lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 0d; barley, 28s 7½d; oats, 17s 6d; rye, 29s 3d; beans, 26s 3d; peas, 28s 3d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 46s 4d; barley, 28s 6d; oats, 17s 4d; rye, 29s 3d; beans, 26s 1d; peas, 28s 0d per quarter.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; Barley, 9s; Oats, 8s; Rye, 11s 6d; Beans, 11s 6d; Peas, 11s 6d.

Tea.—The imports of tea, direct from China, continue on a liberal scale, upwards of 1,200,000 lbs. having arrived in London and Liverpool within the last ten days. The stock of tea at this port, on the 1st instant, was 22,899,936 lbs. black, and 4,532,780 lbs. green, making a total of 27,432,716 lbs. against 23,419,242 lbs. at the same period in 1842. The deliveries of this year have been 11,741,663 lbs. against 11,513,246 lbs. at the same time last year. Out of the 66,000 packages submitted for public sale, about 25,000 have been actually disposed of. By private contract the transactions are of a limited character, and no change can be quoted in prices.

Sugar.—The demand for most kinds of raw sugar—the supply of which is good—this week has ruled steady, yet, in some instances, a slight decline has been submitted to in the quotations. The refined market is flat, and prices are drooping; good grocery lumps may be had at 7½s. per cwt.

Coffee.—The market remains very flat, and sales cannot be effected except at reduced prices. Sales of good ordinary Ceylon may be made at 50s per cwt.

Indigo.—Small parcels of East India indigo bought in at the last sales continue to be taken off the market at about the prices established thereat; the total quantity placed since the auctions is about 250 chests.

Oils.—Although this market is flat the prices are generally maintained, with larger supplies of oil on offer.

Provisions.—The demand for old Irish butter continues dull, and to effect sales the holders are obliged to accept very low rates. Foreign butter is in increased supply, and the market presents a very gloomy appearance, the extreme value of the best Friesland being 96s to 98s per cwt. Lard and Bacon are unaltered, with little doing.

Wool.—The market is quiet, but prices are steadily maintained; 43s to 43s 3d continue to be paid for fine yellow comb on the spot, and 41s 3d to 42s 3d for second quality. South American tallow ranges from 34s to 42s per cwt. The letters from St. Petersburg quote the market dull at prices about equal to 44s laid down here for August delivery, and the estimated season's supply is 110 to 120,000 casks.

Iron.—This market is very dull, and the late depression in the prices is with difficulty supported.

Wool.—The public sales of wool have progressed steadily this week, and prices have risen 1d per lb.

Hops.—There is decidedly more demand for most descriptions of hops, and the prices have advanced this week fully 2s per cwt.

Potatoes.—In consequence of the larger increase in the supplies of green vegetables, the demand for potatoes is inactive, at barely late rates.

Smithfield.—We have been again heavily supplied with each kind of fat stock, since our last statement, and the demand has proved heavy at drooping prices. Beef, from 2s 10d to 3s 10d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; lamb, 4s 8d to 6s; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; and pork, 3s to 4s 8d, to sink the offals.

Newgate and London.—Our markets have received a larger supply of slaughtered meat from various parts of England this week, and we have to report a very dull general inquiry, on the following terms:—Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; lamb, 4s 8d to 6s; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s to 4s 8d per 8 lb. by the carcass. ROBERT HERRBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

At Liverpool and Glasgow, although the arrivals of cotton wool have already been unusually large, and although these supplies are weekly on the increase, the demand has continued since our last publication to have been likewise very extensive, and prices are consequently fairly maintained. Still, however, the value of this important raw article of manufacture is so moderate, at the present time, that the consumers have not only been enabled to improve the quality of our cotton goods, but also, to a certain extent, to dispose of them to the retail trader on unusually moderate terms. They are enabled to sell also cheaper, because the capital of the purchasers now universally is amply sufficient for regular payments being made by them, and therefore the manufacturers, for the present at all events, do not incur those bad debts to which long credits had for many years previously subjected them. Large quantities of manufactured goods have been again shipped during this week to our American and East Indian possessions, and as the stocks of the most eminent of our home retailers are much smaller than usual, it may be confidently inferred that over-production of goods cannot, for a long time to come, interrupt the existing activity throughout all the manufacturing districts. For China, the large orders are in the course of execution, and upon the whole it is most satisfactory to us again to repeat that trade generally has seldom been in a more wholesome state amongst our manufacturers than it is at the present moment.

The very reduced prices of commodities, whether they be of manufacturing or of agricultural origin, and the legitimate state in which commerce generally is now situated, render for the present the supply in the discount market of "bankers' and of merchants' acceptances" unusually small in amount, and in this channel very little money indeed now finds employment. The rates of interest, therefore, on bills of good character have seldom been lower than they are at the present moment; whilst on bills not so well known, although probably equally secure, extravagant discounts continue to be charged. Until the finance statement be made on Monday next by the Chancellor of the Exchequer little business will be done in English funds. In the beginning of the week consols declined to 96½, but they before this close advanced again about one half per cent. The news received from Bombay of the 1st of April is in every way satisfactory. The addition of Seinde to our Indian empire secures the safe navigation of the Indus, and opens to our commerce many rich and powerful nations in central Asia, and the capture of one million sterling in specie at Hyderabad is pleasing information to our capitalists. Everything we also understand progresses favourably to trade in the Chinese empire.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange the attention of speculators, jobbers, and of brokers has generally, during this week, been again directed to Spanish Three per Cents., which have undergone rather violent fluctuations. They have been as high as 34, and as low as 31½. An express from Madrid, dated on the 30th ult., and received here on Thursday last, did not improve the estimation of them amongst our capitalists; for the appointment of the anti-ministerial candidate to be the President of the Cortes is not considered favourable to Spanish credit. The business done in Austrian and Russian Bonds has not been large, but their value has been fully supported. Dutch stock is also fully as dear, and rather extensive degree of depression prevailed in the value of the shares of the leading railway companies, but some of them partly recovered their previous prices before the end of the week. Upon the whole, however, little animation has been exhibited in the money market since our last publication.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES).—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock, 181	India Stock, 266
3 per Cent Reduced, 96½	Ditto Bonds, 210
3 per Cent Consols, 96½	Ditto Old Annuities, 210
3½ per Cent Reduced, 101½	Ditto New Annuities, 210
New 3½ per Cent, 102½	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 2d. 61
New 5 per Cent, 105	Ditto Small, 65
Long Annuities to expire Jan. 1860, 12½	Bank Stock for Opening, 266
Oct. 1859, 12½	India Stock for Account, 97
Jan. 1860, 12½	Consols for Account, 97

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (paid), 100	Ditto Loan Notes (10 paid), 100
Cheltenham and Great Western (pd), 100	Ditto and Birmingham (100) 212
Eastern Counties (23 paid), 23	Ditto New Shares (2 paid), 212
Ditto New (pd), 23	Ditto and South Western (£41 6s. 10p) 100
Ditto Debentures (£28 9s. 8d. paid), 10½	Manchester and Birmingham (paid), 100
Great Western (65 paid), 92½	South Eastern and Dover (50 paid), 100
Ditto New Shares (50 paid), 67½	Ditto Serp (25 paid), 100
Ditto Fifties (12 paid), 100	York and North Midland (paid), 100
London and Brighton (paid), 100	Ditto New Shares (paid), 100

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 2.

BANKRUPT.—A. HOLLOWAY, Basingstoke, Hants, draper.—R. GRIFFITHS, Nine Elms, Surrey, coal-merchant.—C. BUNYARD, Nelson-place, Old Kent-road, Surrey, grocer.—J. and F. W. NICHOLS, Blandford Forum, Dorsetshire, carriers.—J. CROW, North-end, Fulham, licensed victualler.—J. ALLAN, Dorset-street, Clapham, brewer.—C. M. NICHOLSON, Mark-lane, corn-dealer.—W. HARRINGTON, High-street, Aldgate, linen-draper.—S. BATEMAN, Birmingham, factor.—G. WULFF, Liverpool, banker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—J. YOUNG, St. Andrew's, coal merchant.—UMPHREY-STON and KER, Dundee, engineers.—R. McDONALD, Glasgow, general agent.

FRIDAY, MAY 5.

BANKRUPT.—R. NOYES, plumber, New Church-street, Lisson-grove.—J. ADNUM, upholsterer, Dorrington-street, Clerkenwell.—A. STOCKTON and W. UTTON, coach-makers, Halken-street, Belgrave-square.—J. FARREN, corn-dealer, Nine Elms, Surrey.—J. N. KALLS, vessel owner, Sheffield.—J. T. NASH and J. TOMLINSON, jun., druggists, York.—E. J. LEWIS, grocer, Dawley.—J. HUMBLE, iron-founder.—R. ALMOND, coal dealer, Orrell.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The average price of Brown, or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending May 2, 1843, is 34s. 9½d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS.

In Grosvenor-place, the lady of Baron Anthony de Rothschild, of a daughter.—At Dundee, the lady of Colonel Chalmers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Antwerp, James McCalmant, Esq., of Abbey Lands, Antrim, to Emily, daughter of James Martin, Esq., of Ross, county Galway.—At Edinburgh, Lieut. J. C. Johnston, R.N., to Jane, daughter of the late Captain T. Hamilton, of Down.—At Hanover-square, John Ward Nicholls, Esq., R.N. (late secretary to Sir E. Codrington), to Ellen, daughter of the late Thomas Ball, Esq., At Parsonstown, Hermann Robert de Ricci, only son of Adjutant-General and Lady Jane de Ricci, and nephew of the late Earl of Kingston, to Frances, daughter of the late T. Waters, Esq., M.D.—At Edinburgh, Robert Grame, jun., Esq., Garrock, Perth, to Anne, daughter of the late Patrick Baron Seton, Esq., of Preston, Linlithgow.—At Mirfield, John H. Thomas, Esq., of Newport, Monmouthshire, to Mary, daughter of Mr. John Hanbury, of Mirfield.—At Handsworth, Thomas James Sheppard, jun., Esq., of Upton, Essex, to Frances Eliza, daughter of G. F. Muntz, Esq., M.P., Ley-hall, near Birmingham.

DEATHS.

The Rev. John Gibbons, rector of Braintree, Kent, in his 90th year.—At Brighton, William Stewart Rose, Esq., youngest son of the late Right Hon. George Rose, M.P.—At Lauriston, William Wallace, LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh.—At Ludlow, in his 74th year, the Rev. John Dyer, a descendant of the poet Dyer, of Aberdeenshire, in Carmarthenshire, who, although not so publicly known, possessed the talents and amiable qualities of his ancestor.—At Calcutta, in the 29th year of his age, Lieutenant Henry Paulett Budd, of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, second son of Edward H. Budd, Esq., of Elcombe-house, Wroughton, Wilts.—At his seat, Aston-hall, Salop, William Lloyd, Esq., aged 63.—At Handsworth, near Birmingham, Emma, the beloved wife of the Rev. Henry Rogers, of Spring-hill College, aged 28.—At Hythe, Captain E. B. Patten, Royal Engineers, aged 50.—At Henley-on-Thames, Thomas Gore Lloyd, Esq., in his 73rd year, formerly Accountant-General in the Home Service of the East India Company.—At No. 2, George-street, St. James's-square, Mr. Sigismund Rentschler, aged 67.—At Beauchamp-lodge, Hatch Beauchamp, Lieut.-Col. Raban (Hon. East India

Company's Service), in his 79th year.—At Hayes, in Kent, at a very advanced age, Lady Gibbs, widow of the Right Hon. Sir Vicary Gibbs, late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.—Aged 55, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. Edward Gibson, of Allesley, Warwickshire, and only daughter of John Twist, Esq., solicitor, Coventry.—At Charlton, General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., G.C.B., colonel of the 48th Regiment, aged 78.—At 39, Montague-street, Edinburgh, Mrs. Mary Campbell, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Campbell, Esq., merchant, Glasgow, and sister of Thomas Campbell, Esq., author of the "Pleasures of Hope."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 9 o'clock on Thursday evening.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall
East.—The TWENTIETH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN to the Public DAILY, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s. EDWARD HASSELL, Sec.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, next the British Institution.—Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence. Open from Nine till Dusk. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK CORNER.—This unique Collection consists of objects exclusively Chinese, and surpasses in extent and grandeur any similar display in the known world. The spacious saloon is 225 feet and is crowded with rare and interesting specimens of *verru*. This Collection embraces upwards of sixty figures as large as life, portraits from nature, appropriately attired in their native costume, from the mandarin of the highest rank to the wandering mendicant; also many thousand specimens in natural history and miscellaneous curiosities, the whole illustrating the appearance, manners, and customs, and social life of more than three hundred million Chinese.—Open from Ten till Ten.—Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children under Twelve Years, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A complete arrangement of COTTON SPINNING MACHINERY, consisting of a CARDING, ROVING, and SPINNING FRAME. CARRY'S NEW MICROSCOPE, magnifying SEVENTY-FOUR MILLION TIMES. A NEW SERIES OF DISSOLVING VIEWS. THE SCIENCE OF ELECTRICITY demonstrated by the COLOSSAL ELECTRICAL MACHINE, at a quarter to three daily, and at eight in the evenings. Models of STEAM ENGINES and various kinds of MACHINERY IN MOTION. Lectures daily on CHEMISTRY and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, including the Steam Engine, by Dr. Ryan and Professor Bachmoffer. THE CLASS LECTURES are continued as usual. Admission, One Shilling. Schools, half-price.—Not open on Saturday Evenings.

Just Published, price 1s. 6d., Sewed and Gilt.
A PAPER LANTERN FOR PUSEYITES.—London, SMITH, ELDER, & CO., 65, Cornhill; Dublin, J. CUMMINGS; Liverpool, W. GRAFEL.

Just published, in One Vol. 12mo, price 6s., cloth, lettered.
FATHER OSWALD; a Genuine Catholic Story.
"And other sheep I have that are not of this fold; them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold and one shepherd."—JOHN, x. 16.
London: C. DOLMAN, 61, New Bond-street.

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In two volumes, post 8vo., price 21s.,
THE IRISH SKETCH-BOOK.
By Mr. M. A. TITMARSH. With numerous Engravings on Wood, from the Author's Designs.
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CHAPMAN AND HALL, 186, Strand.

Price One Shilling,
THE REVENUE IN JEOPARDY from SPURIOUS CHEMISTRY. By ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c.
JAMES RIDGWAY, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

THE CATHOLIC MAGAZINE for May (New Series,
No. 75—6) contains:—The Month of Mary; a Cardinal of 1559; the Four Antiphons of the B. Virgin Mary; Select Fragments from the Holy Fathers of the Eastern Church, No. III.; the Nave of the Church, Chapter IV.; The Vesper Hour; The Song and Service of the Church; Les Dames du Sacre Cœur; Address to Venice; Cistercian Trappist Convent, Stephall; the Catholic Emigration Society; Jerminham on Mixed Marriages the Catholic Institute as a Tract, Catechism, and Prayer-book Society; the Month of Mary a poem.
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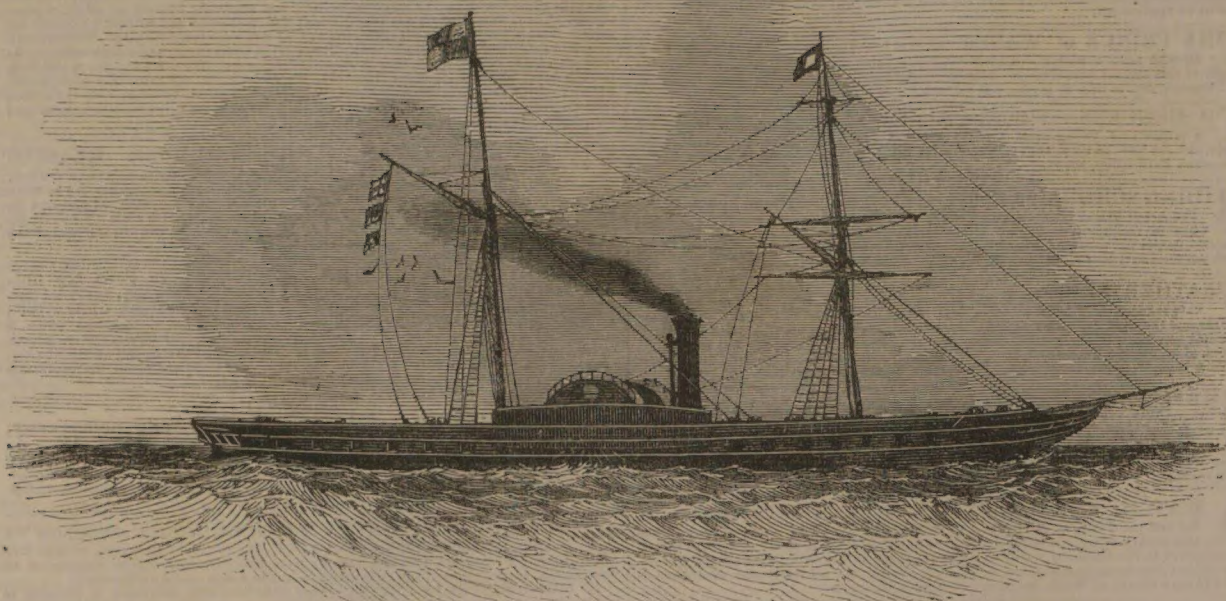
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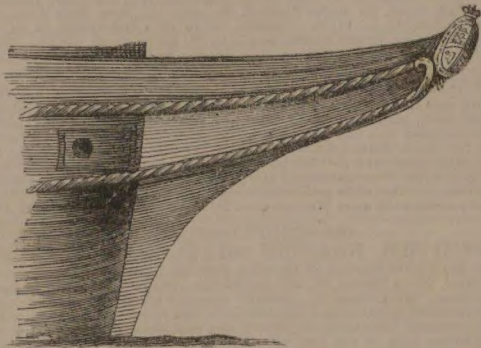
LAUNCH OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAM YACHT "VICTORIA AND ALBERT."

This magnificent steam-vessel, constructed for the use of her Majesty, was launched from the royal dockyard at Pembroke on Wednesday week. The ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Lady Cawdor, at the express desire of her Majesty, and, precisely at half-past three o'clock, the last supporter was knocked away, and the Victoria and Albert glided gently and gracefully into the water amidst the cheers of the assembled thousands. The dockyard band, which was in attendance, then struck up "God save the Queen," and immediately ten thousand voices joined in singing the national anthem.

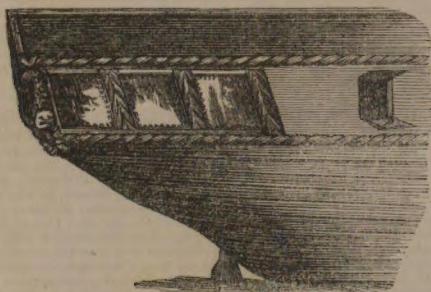
The following are the principal dimensions of the vessel:—Length, extreme, 225 ft.; on the deck, 205 ft.; between perpendiculars, 200 ft.; of keel for tonnage, 181 ft. 2 in.; breadth outside paddle-boxes, 59 ft.; for tonnage, 33 ft.; moulded, 31 ft. 11 in.; depth in hold, 22 ft.; burthen in tons, 1049. She is divided into five watertight compartments, and her engines (by Messrs. Maudsley) are of 450 horse power. Her construction is entirely novel, and according to designs prepared by the surveyor of the navy. She is considered by competent judges to be superior in point of beauty, buoyancy, and strength to any other description of steam-vessel ever produced in this country; and the Earl of Haddington, first lord, and Admiral Sir George Cockburn, first sea lord of the Admiralty, are the individuals who suggested this fitting accommodation for her Majesty. Some idea may be formed of the novel style of her construction, as well as of her great strength, when it is stated that she is built only with plank; the first two layers being of oak, one inch and three quarters thick, placed across each other diagonally, at an angle of forty-five degrees, the outside plank being of larch, three inches thick, lying longitudinally, or with the sheer of the ship, and the whole being bound up with vertical and diagonal iron bands. Between each layer of plank the surface is covered with thick tarred felt: the vessel, therefore, cannot leak, nor be in the least degree damp inside; and being divided into five compartments by four watertight bulkheads extending as high as

the state deck, it is impossible for the body ever to sink, although it might be bilged in any part from accident. Her keel was laid on the 9th of November, 1842, the anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and the greatest praise is due to the respective authorities for the skilful arrangements and extraordinary exertions made in building this ship in the winter months in the short period of only twenty-three weeks. She is to be taken forthwith into dock to be coppered; and when rigged will appear as in our engraving, the drawing for which has been obtained from an official source.

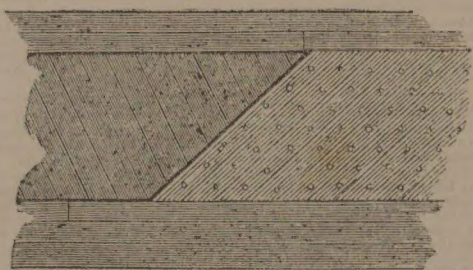
The three annexed engravings illustrate the construction of the vessel. In the third cut are shown the inside planks, caulked; and the second planks, over the first, caulked, and well fastened with copper screws through both planks. Over all is a sheathing of three inches.



HEAD.



STERN.



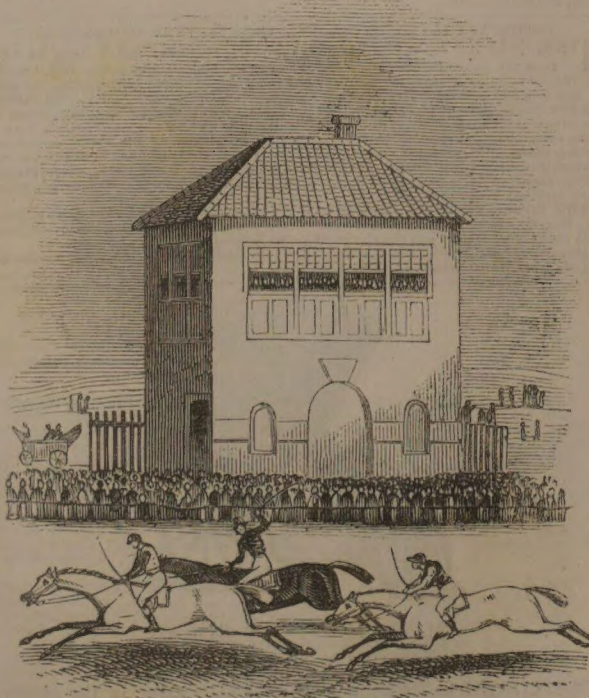
INSIDE PLANKS.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING AND ITS EFFECTS.

The sport of racing began in earnest with the Craven week at Newmarket, and now its business is at high change. The last four days have made ample amends for the flat and unprofitable anniversary so recently held at Chester. It is to be devoutly wished that another year may call us to a more worthy exhibition, and more worshipful company, in that venerable city, and also that we may not again find the course of the Dee making an attempt to run over Lansdowne Hill; in plain English, that Chester and Bath meetings may not clash next season as they did this. With these provisions turn we to the pleasant times and pleasant tidings to which our present paper is devoted. The first spring is the most popular of all the Newmarket meetings. It so immediately precedes Epsom, and so regularly organises a favourite—whether on true or false premises it matters not—that, *malgré* the strong muster of two-year old *débutants* and *débutantes* that takes place in the October weeks, the middle meeting, as the natives term it, is the cynosure of all true turfites. The present was a golden one—lots of two and three hundred sovereigns sweepstakes were to be disposed, sundry matches, such as our forefathers used to disport in, for want of knowing what to do with their money—and would not the "Two Thousand" be a foregone conclusion of the Derby? With such prospects, May-day dawned upon the Beacon and the Warren-hills. The attendance by no means equalled that of which the sport and the weather seemed to give assurance. On Monday the town was comparatively empty, and the front of the rooms presented a beggarly account. The racing, too, was third-rate. Old St. Francis with old Sam—as the young stable scamps call him—won the fifty-pound long journey plate. Canton, a Derby nag, and Cowslip, an Oaks filly, won a couple of mendicant sweepstakes. Sir Harry, the Dirce colt, supported the colour of Scott's stable, by winning a £300 match, and so the opening-day concluded.

Tuesday began, as the daily papers announced, by a certain Mr. "Newcome" (Johnny?) "attending on the flats with his hawks." We have authority for stating that the Newmarket hawks are able to take care of their own flats. Thus speaking of flats we come naturally to the great event of the day—the "Two Thousand." Here was a net—£1350 going a-begging, only three to start for it, and one



GRAND STAND, NEWMARKET.

backed at 3 to 1 to win! This was Cotherstone, and the way he disposed of Cornopion and Wild Duck showed they might have backed him at ten times the odds. This year the winner of this stake beats a miserable field of three, and is fancied at 2 to 1 for the Derby; last year Meteor beat a tolerable field of seven for it, and it was 40 to 1 for his Epsom engagement. To be sure he never went to Surrey at all, but his people only could have been sure of that pull. On this day, also, Lord Exeter won a stake worth £800 with a colt worth, probably, £80; and Lord George Bentinck another, worth £400, because some of his opponents were dead, and others "wrong nominations." Now who shall say that the turf is so very desperate a forlorn hope.

Wednesday, full of fun for the lovers of sport, and affliction for the industrious fielders, did nothing for the events to come; and Thursday's influence on the Oaks betting had not shown itself when our report left. The result of the meeting, so far as our dates reach, has been to leave two horses (one dark as a three-year-old) backed at a point less than even for the Derby. Who, with memories Spaniel, Mundig, Phosphorus, Amato, Bloomsbury, and Little Wonder, will refuse to try his luck at such figures as these:—

NEWMARKET, WEDNESDAY NIGHT—LATEST BETTING.

THE DERBY.—2 to 1 agst Cotherstone; 6 to 1 agst A British Yeoman; 17 to 1 agst Parthian; 20 to 1 agst Gamecock; 20 to 1 agst Gaper; 20 to 1 agst Amorino; 33 to 1 agst Lord Orford's lot; 40 to 1 agst General Pollock; 40 to 1 agst Mercy colt; 50 to 1 agst Languish colt; 50 to 1 agst Khorassan; 50 to 1 agst Bramble; 66 to 1 agst Dumpling; 66 to 1 agst Progress colt; 2000 to 10 agst Magna Charta.

THURSDAY.—Mr. Crockford's Buzzard, out of Emma, won the Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée, d'Antin, May 1, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Though the fête of Longchamps may this year be considered as a decided failure, so far as fashion is concerned generally, still the last day was sufficiently fair to tempt numerous cavaliers, and some few brilliant equipages. In all these, however, winter toilettes were the only ones observable, and so far from offering anything new, or very elegant, or noticeable, it was a general remark that the only thing at all piquant at the fête was the extreme cold. Fortunately, if the holy week was ridiculously cold, Easter day has been sufficiently warm to make us some amends, by permitting the exhibition of our spring toilettes in the public promenades. These, though as yet very timidly shown, and half hidden under graceful paletots and summer mantels of camelion silk, or in cashmeres, still enable us to glean some slight ideas of what is likely to follow, and of which we may now give some more detailed notice. In the first place, we may observe that shot fabrics and plaids appear to be viewed with much favour, and that the same may be said of pinks. All these different stuffs are employed in the formation of our most piquant spring costumes, and they are invariably trimmed with frills of the same material, with flounces or with a bias repeated upon the corsage and on the sleeves, the latter of which I should remark remain quite plain. Redingotes are seen in glazed mohair, trimmed with rushes or with silk gimp; and for country toilettes the most successful, I should say, are robes of light woollen stuffs, of a dark shade, with ornaments en soutache of cloth. These toilettes are also to be met with executed in silken stuffs, in cashmere, and in reeded nankins. The paletots now worn vary exceedingly in their style and fashion, though there are many that I have seen that really deserve the favours of fashion as well for the taste as the elegance displayed in getting them up. Of this class let me particularly distinguish the paletot sylphide in black net-work, trimmed with embroidered net; the Polish paletot, in embroidered muslin, or in tulle, lined with rose-coloured or white satin, and trimmed with lace and ribbon piping; the Venetian paletot, which, by the by, is a sort of double mantle—the whole in net trimmed with lace, and fastened at the neck by a bunch of ribbon, and forming behind two pelerines of which the first is as long as the petticoat. The fashion in hats and in capotes is, however, much bolder and more positive than that of dresses, and the air of spring-time breathes in the various elegant inventions of our Paris belles. Among these I have observed several hats in white crêpe, covered with tulle prettily gathered around a bunch of little roses; straw hats of open work, trimmed with a simple garland of small field flowers, with plaid ribbons; capotes of paille de riz and China gauze; others in lilac crape, in two shades, ornamented with a torsade in ribbon, and with a branch of Persian lilac. The whole of these are not merely pretty—they are elegant, and have a most charming effect. In speaking of head ornaments let me not, however, forget two that I observed at the artists' benefit ball, at the Opera Comique, and which were extremely beautiful. The one consisted of a long floating plume of feathers, called "Mara-bout Baronne," whose graceful undulations gave the appearance of a fall of snow. The other was a feather elegantly turned in a spiral form, a fashion quite new, but which bids fair to become very general; both these were ordered expressly for the occasion, and worn by two of the most fashionable ladies in Paris, whose choice is generally supposed to affix the seal of distinction upon everything they patronise. I need scarcely say the Dragez plumes still are quite the rage.—Adieu.

HENRIETTE DE B.

POLISH LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—Wednesday being the anniversary of the great revolution of 1791, the annual general meeting of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland took place at their chambers, Duke-street, St. James's. The meeting was most numerously attended, and amongst the members present were the Right Hon. Lord Foley; Viscount Jocelyn; M.P.; Lord Charles Fitzroy, M.P.; Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart; Hon. Colonel Leicester Stanhope; Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart.; John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.; J. Wilson Patten, Esq., M.P.; W. Gibson Craig, Esq., M.P.; H. R. Yorke, Esq., M.P.; Samuel Rogers, Esq.; Thomas Campbell, Esq.; J. Sheridan Knowles, Esq.; C. B. Sheridan, Esq.; J. B. Kirby, Esq.; G. A. Young, Esq.; E. Romilly, Esq.; Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., &c. Mr. Birkbeck, the hon. secretary, read the report of the council, which gave a brief review of the progress and proceedings of the association since its commencement. A series of resolutions confirmatory of the report, and returning thanks to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, to the Lord Mayor and Common Council of the City of London, were passed with much applause, and several noble lords and gentlemen addressed the meeting. An address of condolence to the Duchess of Inverness was also unanimously adopted, and will be presented by the vice-presidents and a deputation from the council. The usual business of the annual meeting, the election of officers, &c., having been disposed of, thanks were voted, on the motion of Mr. Gibson Craig, M.P., to Lord D. C. Stuart, for his conduct on that day, and for the invaluable services which he has rendered to the association, and to the Polish cause. The meeting then broke up.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 18, Crane-court, Fleet-street; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 195, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, May 6, 1843.